

Silent Worker.

"The foundation of every State is the education of its youth."—Dionysius.

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5 CENTS A COPY

❁ ❁ Ministering to the Deaf and Dumb.

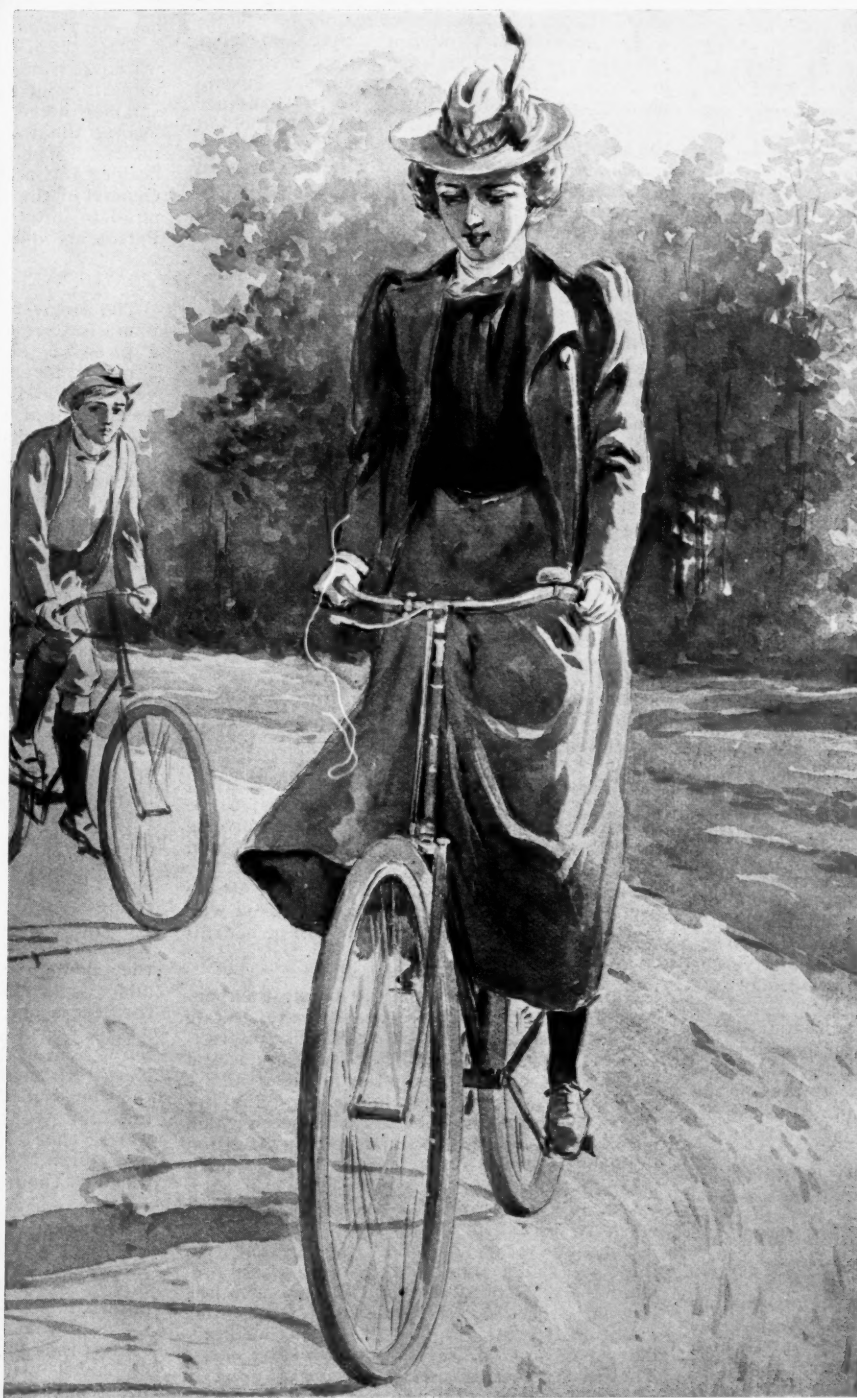
By Rev. S. STANLEY SEARING.

MANY years ago as a child I was wonderfully impressed with the service in the sign-language as I saw it interpreted to the deaf and dumb by the late Rev. Dr. Thomas Galaudet of New

York. It seemed marvelous to me that those present at that service (in my own parish church in Saratoga Springs) who were unable to hear the oral service, the tones of the organ or the singing of the choir, should be receiving, through a silent interpretation, the same impression that we were receiving who were possessed of all our faculties.

As I am asked to write about the picturesqueness and impressiveness of a sign service my thoughts go back to that early experience of my boyhood, for, knowing nothing of this wonderful way of communicating ideas, the novelty of this peculiar language, and the fact that throughout this country there were thousands of these afflicted ones, and that this clergyman was trying to reach them with religious ministrations, took possession of my whole being, and I thought, "How I would rejoice if, in the years to come, God should put me into the ministry for such work in His Church." I little dreamed that such was God's plan, and that He would lead me on from step to step until I should be ministering and preaching in this language to those who could not be reached in any other way.

Last Sunday at St. Andrew's Mission, on Chambers street, I celebrated the Blessed Sacrament for just such persons. Many of them had come some distance after a severe storm to receive the Body and Blood of Christ for their spiritual refreshment. The novelty of it all has worn away, and the boy has changed into the man, and he has become the priest of God, standing at the altar, going about



"IN THE SPRING TIME."

LECLERCQ. ENG

his parish (which includes, several dioceses) with the thought of his responsibility always in mind,

the service, remaining, as they do, sometimes an hour and a half for social conversation and

and the Saviour's words ringing in his ears: "not to be ministered unto, but to minister."

The sign language is something more than a system or method of gestures. The elocutionist uses gestures to supplement speech, and besides the impressiveness of motion he still has the oral words, the intonation of the voice, and the rising and falling inflection of tones to make up the aggregate of impression and expression. But the one who depends absolutely on signs and the expression of the face must throw his whole soul into his ministering and preaching in order to convey to his spectators the ideas which are in his mind, and which he wants them to have. The Gospel is so precious that despite all of the obstacles and hindrances that lie in our path we are determined that it shall be preached "to every creature" no matter what may be his physical or moral or spiritual condition. In this particular field the laborers are indeed few, and the number of ordained ministers who can preach in the sign language are fewer still. Shall we follow the Saviour's injunction and pray the Lord of the harvest to send more laborers? or shall we first ask Him to stir up the hearts and wills of his more fortunate children until those already in the field are able to give their whole time and energy and gifts to the work by an abundant support and encouragement?

It is difficult to describe on paper what the medium of communication is by which we meet the religious and social needs of these silent ones. It were better, if the people of God want to know something of this work, that those who feel a deep spiritual interest should visit the Mission, on a Sunday morning and see for themselves; witnessing the rendering of the service, and there seeing the deaf-mutes, after

friendly felicitation. This would give an idea whether the life of the deaf-mute is not a limited and restricted one, and whether the little they get religiously and socially is to be begrudged by those who are more fortunate. I have gone three times away from my own country to hold missions in the sign-language to these afflicted ones elsewhere; and within the last few days I have received a letter asking if I cannot arrange for services more frequently, and asking if it is possible for me to visit St. John, N. B., for a mission before long.

Massachusetts has given, during the past few years, a Bishop to the Philippine Islands and a Bishop to Porto Rico; thousands of dollars are given for Missions in foreign lands and for Missions at home, while these people who are unable to speak for themselves are left destitute. Will the clergy give the missionary a chance to tell the Church people about the work, and supplement the telling by an annual offering so that the only clergyman in the Diocese who can minister in this language may be given an adequate support that will enable him to go about everywhere in the Diocese seeking for these lost sheep—lost by deprivation and neglect?

The attendance of deaf-mutes upon religious services is larger than that of hearing people. But their children are not deaf; they do not, of course, care to go to a service for the deaf and dumb which their parents attend; there is danger of wandering, and where they shall go to church is a problem.—*The Church Militant*.

WORLD'S FAIR NEWS.

New Jersey citizens show a more active interest in the World's Fair since the return home of Harry L. Humphreys of Camden, who attended the allotment ceremonies and accepted the site for the New Jersey building. He has told them of the magnificent proportions of the Exposition, of the vast markets of the southwest and of the great advantages to be derived by having the state and its important industries well represented at this greatest of World's Fairs. The New Jersey appropriation is \$50,000.

A movement is on foot in Nebraska, fostered by the press, to have that state take advantage of the opportunity which the World's Fair will offer. Good crops and rapid increase of real estate values have given a new impetus to affairs in that state.

Hon. John J. Cantwell, of Boston, is working for a liberal appropriation for the presentation of the interests of Massachusetts at the World's Fair. Mr. Cantwell is one of the wide-awake men of the state, interested in banking and industry and realizes the great value of the coming exposition to his state.

New Hampshire was represented at the allotment of sites for state buildings at the World's Fair by J. Adams Graf, of Manchester, who accepted the site in anticipation of legislative action providing a suitable appropriation.

R. H. Henry, Chief World's Fair Commissioner of Mississippi, will continue the propaganda on behalf of his state the coming winter by lecturing in all principal centers of population on the advantages of the World's Fair to Mississippi. The appropriation is \$50,000.

Maine's appropriation for the World's Fair will not be less than \$75,000 if the expectations of the commissioners from that state are realized. Governor John F. Hill is also desirous of having the Pine Tree state well represented.

The Ceylon *Observer* says: The forthcoming great exposition at St. Louis, U. S. A., is to be the destination of eight Ceylon elephants, which Mr. John Hagenbeck will export next month in the interests of his brother, Mr. Carl Hagenbeck, of wild animal fame. Six elephants are expected from Anuradhapura and one from Pelmadulla and one from Ratuapura, amongst them being a tiny baby said to be about 32 inches high."

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Massachusetts.



MICHAEL BROWN, a German by birth, having travelled over Europe, has popped up in the "Hub" city where he intends to take up his permanent home as a tailor. He is a good linguist and has decided to improve himself by studying our sign-language from the best educated deaf. He has been well impressed by the giant strides of our educational process. He recalled the cramped hods of instruction and cramped resources of mental pleasures; of teachers instructing pupil after-pupil orally, all which remains a condition of things not combined with a partial method of education.

Mr. Brown does not doubt that knowledge comes in quicker through the medium of the sign-language. That wisdom of a practical and useful nature lingers within easy reach of the Combined System, is generally conceded on every side, but the finger system predominates the sign-language inasmuch as the importance of acquiring as fluent a mastery of our native language is generally felt. While an accomplishment is, as such, entirely indispensable to a person of all his senses, it is far more so to one who is handicapped by one or two faculties.

The chief means of attaining a clear command of the English language should be attributed to a long habit in reading the best authors and using as much language as possible. The Library teems with millions of books. When a deaf person begins to read, he is embarrassed as to what books to select with the object of helping him with the mastery of the language. It is of the most essential importance to know what to read in order to judge what to read. A pre-requisite in the way of reading is characterized by a genuine desire to be taught by the author and to enter into his thoughts, not to find our own thoughts and opinions expressed by him.

First of all, in the words of John Ruskin, such as I have remembered when I read his works, "You must cultivate the habit of looking intently at words and assuring yourself of their meaning, syllable after syllable, word after word."

That man is well read in literature, is exemplified by the good taste he has long cultivated in reading as much as possible.

Therefore, I am of the opinion that signs tend to retard the intellectual mastery of the English language, chiefly owing to their excessive use upon the part of a deaf-mute who should converse mostly by writing, spelling on the fingers and thinking largely in words.

Shakespeare is the most famous author whose pen is conceded to excel the average and one who is deeply interested in his works will be benefited by such study.

Harry E. Babbitt, one of the foremost exponents of the strenuous life, goes into a real estate business company in which he is quite interested. He learns the ropes of a business-man and understands how to handle the financial affairs in a business-like way. He is a very fine lip-reader, having retained the power of speech which is considered as "an all important qualification in the business world," and never failed to catch the quick motions of such conversation as is carried on. He was deprived of the faculty of hearing when five years old.

Yours truly will tell you a few points concerning the Boston Suburban Loan Company, of which Mr. Babbitt is the leading member, having purchased a large tract of land called "Clifton Heights," within the centre of Cliftondale, the available site left for building purposes. They have reserved a tract of seventy acres of exceptionable beauty for park purposes, easy of access, overlooking a wide extent of country, including the adjacent cities and towns, the northern beaches and a magnificent view of the Atlantic ocean in the distance.

Strange, it seems, that, after noting the large field of business which requires competence to handle, few have entered upon an independent

business undertaking. The number of deaf-mutes who hang out their shingle is few. The solution is difficult. They don't lack capital, for a large number have bank accounts, own their homes and live in comfortable circumstances.

Yet how many ever thought of making a business investment? The risk is doubtless great. But if hearing men with less business talents and intelligence have done it, why not the deaf?

The fundamental elements of a business man are: capital, push and economy. Capital starts the wheels, Push keeps them going and Economy throws away a tidy sum for future use. Experience, while a great blessing in these respects, can be readily had from general business dealings. Experience is the best school for young business men.

Mr. Babbitt goes into another real estate firm by having bought a tract of land called Rowsic Park, six miles south of Bath, Maine, opposite Phippsbury Centre in Arrowsic County. Rowsic Park is one of the most attractive summer resorts between Popham Beach and Bath, Maine.

The tract of land was divided into 600 lots, of which 400 lots are already sold. Cottages will be built at moderate cost for those seeking a cool summer home. The company has \$100,000 to loan on the first mortgage at the lowest rate of interest. The Kennebec River steam-boats have decided to build a new landing. The Treasurer General of the State of Maine has made up his mind to buy and build a fine summer home. Parties are also intending to build a hotel.

"HOME NOTES."

The Home for Aged has a new inmate. His name is Cyrus Prince. His mother deeded over a piece of property worth about \$700 to the Trustees for his admission. He is thirty-two years old and lost his hearing by degrees, but became blind at sixteen years of age. He is totally unacquainted with the manual alphabet or signs and can be communicated with only through one ear, but he can talk pretty well.

"Dr. Shaw," the famous deaf electrician of Brookline, recently paid another visit to the Home with his electric battery and electrified the dwellers therein, much to their delight. If electricity is life, Dr. Shaw must have done them some good.

Rev. Mr. Searing announced last Sunday that the Trustees would hold their annual meeting at the Home on April 9th, where all contributors to the Home Fund would be welcome and might make suggestions to the Trustees. An election of Trustees for the ensuing year will be in order.

The members of the Columbia Club of Nashua, N. H., have generously voted to hold a strawberry festival on May 30th, after their own all-night party, to raise some money for the Home for Aged. Mr. Allen B. Machean, of Manchester, N. H., has been appointed the manager with such aid as he should select. He is one of the rising men of New England, to-day, and a generous, wholesouled fellow. The Columbia Club was not founded upon selfishness, but it aims for the general good and highest welfare of the deaf and will have done several worthy things before the year is out.

Rev. Mr. Searing and his family were nearly burned out of their home in a flat the other day. Nearly all members of the family were sick at the time, but had to get out. The fire was confined to the upper floors, and beyond smoke and water, the Reverend gentleman's property did not suffer any material damage, for which he was duly thankful.

The Maine Legislature has just granted the Portland School for the Deaf an appropriation of \$35,000 for the next two years and an appropriation of \$6,000 to cover the debt on the girls' dormitory.

Miss Daisy T. Church, of Brookline, Mass., has displayed artistic talents. She has completed her lessons at the Boston Normal Art School, and her work in wash and oil is regarded as quite remarkable. She has blossomed into a handsome young lady of eighteen and has winning ways about her.

Mrs. George Holmes has already issued invita-

(Continued on next page, third col.)

Chicago.

IN the admission of President Morton, of the Pas-a-Pas Club, to its ranks, the Fraternal Society has received an impetus that will go a long way toward the ultimate placing of the two organizations on a common footing of complete "fraternal" and co-operative understanding; but I cannot agree with Mr. Waterman of the *Register* that there is any chance of the two "consolidating," for, as Mr. Waterman, himself, states, "it is a well-known fact that each has widely different objects." However, there's always plenty of room at the top so we can hope that each will continue to advance in its own sphere, fraternizing whenever possible, for there is no question as to the present prosperity of both.

Chairman Heymanson, of the Pas-a-Pas Club's picnic committee, has announced the engagement of Bergman's Grove for the annual picnic of the club, July 25th. His assistants are Messrs. Codman, Kleinhaus, Carter, Kessler, LaMotte, Schuttler, Liebenstein, Edwards and Parish, all of whom are experienced in the entertaining line. The Frats also announce a picnic for July 11th, at a grove near that secured by the club.

Superintendent Cooley is considering the question of what the board of education should do with the children of the deaf and dumb schools who are mentally inferior to other deaf children, so as to retard the progress of the class, and a school for such children may be established. Seven children have been excluded from the deaf and dumb schools for this reason, and the parents of some have demanded that the board do something, as the city is compelled to educate the children.—*Eye*.

Announcement has been made of the intention of the Gallaudet College Alumni Society of Chicago to banquet this month, commemorating the anniversary of the signing, by President Lincoln, of the act of congress establishing the college in 1864.

The Chicago alumni, I understand, have severed their connection with the college Alumni Association and adopted the name above mentioned.

The case of Bassett Roologer, mentioned in my former letters, is still engaging the attention of the local deaf and, from late reports in the dailies, has also that lots of a good many other people who admire fair play. A late issue of the *American* says!

After overruling the motion for a new trial Judge Willard M. McEwen informed Roologer's lawyer today that he would suspend sentence in order to permit a bill of exception to be drawn. "I will stand part of the expense myself," said the court. "Just for the sake of having the case passed on by the Supreme Court." "And I will also agree to stand part of the expense," said Assistant State Attorney Frank Crowe, who prosecuted the man.

After a continuous service of eighteen years as foreman of the *Paint, Oil and Drug Review*, J. J. Kleinhaus has retired and may now be found at a "job case" in one of the city's largest "printeries."

"An Evening with Washington Irving," was the attraction furnished at the club hall by the members of the Lit March 28th.

The program consisted of extracts from Irving's works, "Rip Van Winkle" being, of course, the headliner, with Mr. Codman as Rip.

The School Committee of the club has, it seems, more work in store for it, the Board of Education and Miss McCowan, the principal, having evidently overlooked the pledge to use the eclectic system they made the club's committee last summer. It is not unlikely that the Board and the principal may have their attention, in the shape of a little "jogging of memory," called to this

fact before long, if Chairman Colby's (of the club committee) statements are "good."

An enjoyable evening (a Calico Party) was spent at the club hall April 11th. The ladies supplied the lunches and the entertainment committee stood treat on the ice cream part of the *Menu*.

March 21st, the Ladies' Aid Society conducted a "white Bazaar" at the M. E. church chapel, \$30 being realized for the charity fund.

The deaf employes of the Automatic Electric company have organized a union and are now a part of the International Electrical Workers. A scale of wages has been drawn up and will be presented to the company. Recognition of the union has heretofore been denied by the company and quite a little interest as to the outcome has been aroused, strike talk being in the air.

Mr. Edwards of the *Eye* is authority for the following:

Your correspondent happened to look at old books and magazines at a second-hand book store on South Clark street. His eyes ran across a small book and discovered the name of the author. He kept on looking for another book. These two books were edited by the Rev. T. H. Gallaudet and published in New York in the years 1838 and 1843. The titles were "Adam to Jacob" and "David." He bought them for only 5 cents.

Apropos of the above item, the *Tribune*, under the caption "Woman's Club That Gossips Silently," lately contained an article on the Society from which I give the following extracts:

"Do the members of Ladies' Aid Society for Deaf-Mutes ever gossip?"

Mrs. George E. Dougherty, who, with the Rev. Philip Hasenstab, founded the organization, laughed merrily:

"A little! A little! To tell the truth, I cannot see much difference between us and the hearing and speaking people! We have our joys and sorrows, our loves and hates, our triumphs and defeats, and our hearts are disturbed by the emotions that stir the whole human race. Mutes have their disagreements, but it is all done with signs. All our woes are voiceless, and I often think what a quiet place this world would be if the whole human family were deaf and dumb!"

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Chicago Mission for the Deaf was organized in February, 1895, and meets at 2 o'clock in the chapel of the first Wednesday of the month. The meetings are opened with prayer and a hymn, after which there is a paper on some question of vital importance to women. A few of the number read their papers, others are confined to notes, but the majority commit them to memory. The remainder of the session is devoted to reports from committees, planning the work for the coming month, after which is the social hour.

The object of the organization is mutual improvement, social enjoyment, and aiding the poor mutes of Chicago. The sewing department meets at the members' homes whenever there is a call from a needy family. There are no dues, the necessary funds for carrying on the social life and charitable work being raised by lectures, excursions, picnics, and other entertainments, which annually net a goodly sum, as they have two bank accounts. One is a loan account, and members who are too proud to accept a gift can borrow at interest and return at their convenience.

The Chicago correspondent of the *Journal* has discovered a poetess, as is evidenced by the following in a late letter of his:

Rah! Oscar Regensburg is coming home! He sits back in the front seat, his spindle-shanks on the front railing, and sings:

"Oh my Illinois, Illinois
By thy rivers gently flowing,
Illinois, Illinois,
By thy prairie verdant growing,
Illinois, Illinois,
Comes an echo on the breeze,
Rustling through the leafy trees,
And its mellow tones are these
Illinois, Illinois."

And the engine, No. 38, whirls along through the Rockies eastward at the rate of fifteen minutes per mile.

Here is a poem appealing to the president of the Pas-a-Pas Club, composed by the lady who drew a cartoon of Mr. Regensburg hanging in the hall of the Pas-a-Pas Club:

Take this cartoon away, president dear—
Oscar's coming home;
I have a strange, deep-seated fear—
Oscar's coming home!

Find some place where I may hide—
Oscar's coming home;
Keep my soul from being tried—
Oscar's coming home!
In my dreams at night I see
One who's stout pursuing me—
When shall I at last be free?
Oscar's coming home!

I don't know anything as to "Mr. Regensburg hanging in the hall of the Pas a Pas Club," although I did see a cartoon hanging there,—which, by the way, was a good one too—but "Chicago" has evidently allowed his muse to be misinformed, as late advices state Mr. Regensburg is still in Los Angeles and intends to remain for a while longer. He must enjoy his "publicity" for, so far, the local Press Club has received no request for its president's impeachment.

A \$1,000,000, fifteen-story temple building is to be erected on the site of the present First M. E. Church building. The members of the deaf mission are speculating as to whether their services will be held in the new building or not; the present large attendance and membership is due, considerably, to the central, down town location of the church and it would be too bad if the mission had to seek other quarters, there being no other church of that denomination so centrally located. The matter of location in a city of Chicago's size, or extent, cuts quite a figure as the deaf are scattered all over the city, and as yet an universal car transfer system is but a dream.

It is to be hoped the Rev. Mr. Hasenstab will be able to arrange for the services to continue in the new building as it is to have an auditorium for the First Church proper.

F. P. GIBSON.

(Continued from page 114.)

tions to such prominent ladies of the Back Bay as Mrs. William Laurence, Winthrop, Mrs. William Laurence, wife of Bishop Laurence, Mrs. Winthrop, Mrs. E. Winchester Donald, Mrs. William Caleb Loring, Mrs. D. D. Addison, Mrs. Armory Eliot, Mrs. Albert Curtis and Mrs. Joseph Grafton Minot. All accepted.

The fancy articles, crotched, embroidered and sewed by ladies, will be sold in order to swell the treasury for the benefit of the Home. The following prizes will be awarded to two ladies for the work most skillfully done:

No. 1, Handsomest soft pillow; No. 2, finest doll. To two women, for best work with the needle and skill with tools. Single admission, twenty-five cents; season ticket, fifty cents. The ushers are: J. C. Underwood, H. C. White and George C. Sawyer. The fair will be formally opened April 21 and 22.

J. C. PEIRCE.

Brooklyn Borough, N. Y.

ONCE more the papers, which, a couple of years ago, came forward with glowing statements, illustrated in red, white and blue, the Akoulallion, an instrument for enabling the deaf to hear, are again making comments though on a more moderate scale, relating to a new instrument by the same inventor. This time it is called the Acousticon, which is now being tested mostly on those born deaf.

The inventor spent years of faithful labor perfecting and improving his first invention. If he has now succeeded with his invention in so far perfecting it that it will really enable the deaf to hear distinctly enough to understand what is spoken, we can only hope that his efforts have at last been crowned with success, and that he has at last found the boon for which we afflicted ones crave.

Through the *New York World* we learn that editor E. A. Hodgson has tested it, and while he could hear sound, it was not plain enough to distinguish spoken words.

Before it can be pronounced a success, it must be thoroughly tested by semi-mutes who still have some recollection of speech.

LEO GREIS.

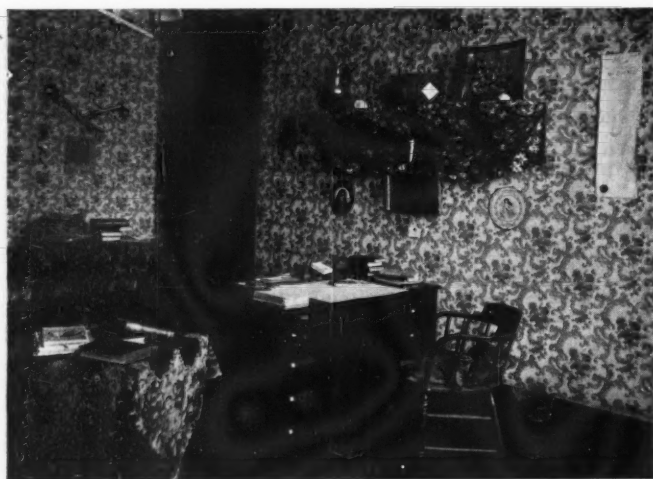
Mr. Marcus H. Kerr, a well-known deaf-mute artist of St. Louis, Mo., was struck and killed by a trolley car on Good Friday.

Gallaudet College,

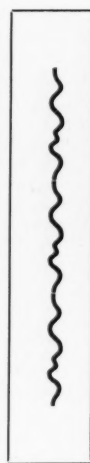
WASHINGTON, D. C.



ANOTHER term's work has just ended, and its successes and failures are a thing of the past. As was stated in my last letter, the second term is the time when the ability of the students is manifested. There was a smaller number conditioned in their studies than in the Fall term, and this goes to prove the above statement. The "ducks", especially, came through the ordeal almost without the loss of a feather, and only one was left waddling in the rear. The other classes also showed a marked improvement, as regards the number conditioned. Geology almost always proves a stumbling block for the Seniors, but the class of 1903 seems to have resolved to make itself an exception to this rule. The "exams" were finished on Friday, March 27th, and recitations began again on Tuesday. It seemed rather out of place to begin work again so soon, but this could not be avoided, and we will have our Easter vacation later on just the same.



— PHOTOS BY FLICK



SILENT WORKER ENG.

TWO VIEWS OF A STUDENT'S "DEN."

Spring made its advent rather early this year, and the baseball and track men have been working into form with might and main. It is yet quite difficult to say what the prospects for a good team are, as most of the material is raw. The several practice games with the High School boys, which have been played, seem to indicate that our men need much more practice yet. The outer field is well guarded, and with a little patience the basemen will work into trim. The batting appears the weakest spot, but as time goes on the men will improve in that line. A very good schedule has been arranged, and with proper encouragement we may at last become as well known in baseball as in football.

For several years past, our relay team has been unable to capture more than second place at the annual Carnival at Philadelphia, owing to the fact that I. H. U. of Baltimore was not in our class. Through the efforts of Track Manager Marshall I. H. U. has been placed elsewhere and the team from Western Pennsylvania U. put in its place, so now our men are in high hopes of making a better record. So far, the men have made a good showing during practice, and the team will probably be made up of Foreman (Capt.) Mather Erd and Stevens or Philip. The races take place on the 25th, and quite a number of students are thinking of going with the team to offer encouragement. Our Trophy case can hold a few more banners, and if necessary a new case can easily be obtained.

Dr. Fay delivered a very interesting and scholar-

ly lecture to the students on the evening of March 20th. Ralph Waldo Emerson was his subject, and for more than an hour he discoursed not merely on the facts of this great man's life, but upon the incidents and characteristics that made him great. These traits of character were brought out and emphasized and were heightened by the fact that Dr. Fay had personally met and conversed with Emerson while he was a student in the University of Michigan.

In speaking of Emerson's failing memory as he became older, and in remarking upon the statement which he made upon taking a last look at Longfellow's corpse, we can only agree with our contemporary of the *Register*. It is said that Emerson made the following remark at the bier of Longfellow: "This gentleman was a beautiful soul, but I cannot remember his name," and to quote from the *Register*, "Dr. Fay said that the same could be applied to Emerson himself; and we hardly believe that there was anyone in the doctor's audience who could not have gone further and said that the speaker there standing before them, one who has grown gray in the service of the small college to which he came when yet a young and ambitious man, one who has lived an exemplary life, full of good for those who have left his influence and who has grown into the hearts of all his students, is indeed a beautiful soul."

A new face is now becoming familiar on the

and it is remarkable what a variety he has to tell.

Quite a number of familiar faces have been around on the Green lately. Mr. Laurence Fay is home from Cornell to spend Easter, and Mr. Ernest Draper is back from Amherst for a two weeks' vacation. Mr. Lester Rosson of last year's graduating class, stopped in a short time to renew old acquaintances while on his way to join the Wheeling baseball team. Rev. Whildin was also a caller while in the city.

Roberts, '04, wishes it made known to his friends that he is not the first, not the last, but the only one just now. "Pat" Hughes, our Irishman and the former's running mate, desires to have it made clear that nobody's mug is safe as long as he can do that big bow-wow swing as well as any of the big "uns" going.

H. D. DRAKE, '04.

Domestic Science in our Schools for the Deaf.

The object of all deaf schools is to give their pupils, not only a knowledge of books, but to give them such an education as will render them self-supporting when they leave school. There are of course, many occupations from which they are debarred, but enough remain from which to make a choice in accordance with natural talent and ability.

Green, and the person in question is Mr. Albert V. Ballin, of Pearl River, N. Y. This gentleman is somewhat an artist of note, and is at present engaged upon a portrait of Dr. Gallaudet. He received his art education in Paris and Rome, and has traveled extensively in Europe, consequently his experiences are very entertaining. He is also doing some work on ivory for Mr. Dennison. Soon after his arrival, and before the students had become acquainted with him, a letter came from New York city which was addressed thus, "Mr. Albert V. Ballin, Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C., Class of '07." The "ducks" were elated at the arrival of a new comrade, and the Freshmen began to put on steam, but later they all retreated and felt like two shillings and three pence when they found that their "meat" was something else.

It would be very improper to say that our students are behind the times, for they have adopted the "water-cure" since the days began to grow warmer. It is not very safe to loaf around on the front lawn after supper, or you will be administered a dose. On the slightest pretext you will be surrounded by a score of thirsty "ruffians" and carried to the hydrant near the front steps, and there given a soaking, which they say is very conducive to all sorts of pleasant dreams. Winenilly, '04, seems to like it most for the cool water reminds him so much of fis(c)h, and then the dreams are so wonderful! He never fails to relate them every morning at the breakfast table

In view of the great scarcity of domestic help, why should not our school pay more attention to the training of intelligent servants? Every year house work is rendered less in the nature of drudgery, and science has done much to smooth out domestic tangles. The broad and generous spirit of the age is fast obliterating the social distinction which has heretofore been made, and all honorable employment will gradually level down to the same social status.

The protection of home is given in domestic employment, the wages fairly good and the opportunities for rest much more frequent than in many other occupations. This pertains, of course, to intelligent and capable service and in this very direction lies great possibilities.

In view of the general welfare of the deaf this department should be fostered and encouraged as with proper training it is one in which they will find ready employment with the element of uncertainty entirely eliminated.

It is better to be a good, capable servant than a poor dressmaker or printer and there is more peace of mind in success in domestic service than failure in occupations which rank much higher. It is well to set your mark high, but it should be more to emulate the example of a noble life, than to try to copy its brilliant achievements. Character should always be the model from which to copy, not worldly success. Brilliance of attainment is but for the few, but good, pure, contented lives may be models for all our boys and girls. —Optic.

Pennsylvania.



HE remarks of Mr. R. E. Maynard on "A Deaf Fraternity" deserve more than passing notice. Indeed, we should like to see the subject agitated and discussed fully and thoroughly in the deaf press of the country, for much instructive and profitable information may be learned in this way. What fraternities, not controlled by the deaf, are open to deaf persons? How many deaf are known to be members of beneficial orders of a reputable standing? What remedies may be suggested to do away with the objections to the admission of deaf persons to secret orders, or how can the deaf become members of such orders? These and similar questions would provide interesting reading matter. We propose, for our part, to do some investigating in this State to learn what we can on the subject, and later we shall be pleased to give the readers of the WORKER our results. We should also like to know whether other States can make a better showing than Pennsylvania in this matter and hope that other correspondents and persons interested in the subject will take the hint. No rivalry of any kind is meant here, but let us try and find out if the deaf of one State are treated better than those of another by the big secret orders.

In this age of enlightenment, it seems well that the deaf everywhere should seek better recognition of their possibilities and show that their physical disability, if we must admit deafness to be such, is greatly over-estimated. So soon as the public knows to better satisfaction what education has done and is doing for the deaf, there must come a change in its opinion of a deaf man's intelligibility to a beneficial order. It then only remains for us to pacify the feeling of risk which deafness engenders among the secret order people. Statistics of the deaf may prove an excellent remedy for this. But the National Association of the Deaf should take the matter in hand, and it can not do a better service at present than to promote the well-being of the deaf at large by securing to them the beneficial privileges which are now denied them as a class.

Let it get the opinions of all superintendents of schools for the deaf, teachers and other prominent people, and further prove its stand by a powerful array of statistics and then place it before the public and the Orders in convenient form, using diplomatic persistence to attain the ends aimed at and some good seems certain to happen. Is it not worth trying for?

As far as we know now, a deafman of Philadelphia was a recent applicant for membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was ably represented by a brother, whose help seemed fairly successful; but, at a second meeting of the Lodge into which admission was sought, the deaf applicant was black-balled.

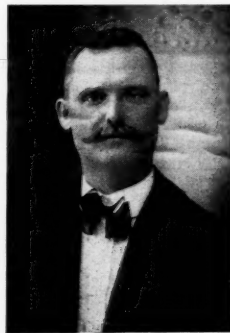
The Junior Order of United American Mechanics is more generous to the deaf. In Allentown, Pa., there are twelve deaf members of this Order. Originally there were fifteen, but two fell out. A friend of the writer once endeavored to procure membership for him in the Artisan's Order of Mutual Protection, but his efforts seemed unsuccessful, though he did not say explicitly so.

The John Hancock Insurance Company, the Prudential, of Newark, the Provident Life and Trust Co., of Philadelphia, and other large insurance concerns take risks on the deaf so that there seems little reason why the secret orders may not also do so. A deaf man, owing to the very fact of his deafness, is naturally more alert on the street or wherever danger lurks. What ideas have the beneficial order people on the mortality of the deaf? Can it be that they fear that every deaf person or even a large percentage of them die an unnatural death? It is manifestly a mistake to rest upon such a presumption.

We often think that the deaf are unfortunate more by circumstances than by their deafness. And the public press is chiefly responsible for it.

Whenever a deaf-mute is killed, in whatever manner, the papers report the case at length, making all kinds of deductions. On the other hand, when a man who is not known to the world meets a similar death, there is generally but a meagre report of the case. Thus the circumstance of deafness gives the former case more notoriety. And now think of its injurious influence upon the public mind. It arouses sympathy, of course, but that is nothing in comparison with the prejudice it creates against the deaf among insurance people and others. They will not readily believe that other deaf are not liable to the same fate. They forget that the deaf are not all alike in mind, nerve, and muscle. They do not know anything about the deaf as a class, and so regard all as nothing more than "chips of the same block." To counteract these errors of judgment, it will take a deal of hard work on the part of the deaf, and even then they can but hope to progress slowly. But we look forward hopefully to the final emancipation of the deaf from the exclusiveness of beneficial orders.

Mr. Maynard's scheme for an international lodge is admirable, but it is hardly practicable. It would not be possible to find enough eligible deaf



SILENT WORKER ENG.
THOMAS BREEN
President Cleric Literary Association.

to form such a profitable combination as would be required. "Life is short" and it may be many generations before New York will have another Robert E. Maynard after this one. We simply have no faith in the deaf standing together to support a grand lodge for any great length of time. In our opinion, the better way would be to form one lodge under and by the authority of a reputable Order, the one most generous to the deaf, and then see if the deaf are really desirous of its benefits. Membership might be extended to the deaf of every State at first; then when it became expedient, a division might be made so that there would be an Eastern and a Western Lodge for the better convenience of those residing in each section of the country. Seems to us, such a lodge would have more of a look of stability, security, and permanency, and are not these three things essential to its success?

On Thursday evening, 26th of March, the Cleric Literary Association, of Philadelphia, held its annual election of officers. The attendance at this meeting was unusually large, but the utmost harmony prevailed throughout the evening. There was some competition for the various offices, but the favorites had a walk-over. Rev. J. M. Koehler presided over the elections, which resulted as follows:—

President.—Thomas Breen.

First Vice President.—Robert W. Dailey.

Second Vice President.—Thomas E. Jones.

Secretary.—Geo. T. Sanders.

Treasurer.—Harry G. Gunkel.

Librarian.—Townley H. Mondeau.

Sergeant-at-Arms.—Joseph Mayer, Jr.

Mr. William McKinney was appointed Trustee of the Association by the Pastor of All Souls' Church for the Deaf.

Mr. Breen, the new President, has held the office several times before. He is a favorite among the members. Genial in disposition, he

is fond of humor and something of a humorist himself. He is liked also for his manner of doing things, not aiming at great formality but being as easy as possible. The other officers who will work with him are all tried and will doubtless add much credit to his regime.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Miller, of Allentown, are among the latest of our deaf to take possession of a home which they own. We believe that between twenty and thirty deaf in Pennsylvania are now home owners. This speaks well for our deaf, does it not?

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac R. Carney, of Easton, the latter of whom was formerly a New Jersey man, were forced to celebrate their tenth wedding anniversary, last fourth of March, by their Allentown friends, who took them unawares at their home. So well was every thing planned that a most delightful time was had by all. Such good fellowship!

After writing our comments upon "a deaf fraternity," we came across the following which is part of an editorial in the *Mt. Airy World*, March 26th:

"A former pupil of this school, whose success has largely depended upon his skill as a lip-reader, was recently initiated into the mysteries of the secret order of Red Men and of the entire ritual, which he took from the lips, he failed to understand only four words. The average hearing person might easily misunderstand as many."

The following clipping from the *Philadelphia Press*, March 25th, may be of interest to many.

The Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb held public exercises yesterday afternoon in Witherspoon Hall.

To most of the large audience that gathered to witness the exercises, the showing of the work done at Mt. Airy was little short of a revelation.

The tone of the children's speaking is monotonous and just at first some difficulty is found in understanding their conversation, but this soon passes and in most cases they are as easily talked with as are children who have always heard and never been deprived of the gift of speech.

The first part of the program included an introductory address by Elmlen Hutchinson, president of the institution, prayer by Rev. Dr. Charles A. Dickey, and Scripture reading by Earl Mather, a pupil of the school, who has been deaf from birth, but can talk remarkably well.

Dr. A. L. E. Crouter, superintendent of the school, gave a short talk on the "Methods of Instruction" which are used in teaching deaf-mutes to talk.

A primary class under the leadership of Miss Tuttle gave most interesting exercises. Those in the class were Katherine Prendergast, Elsie Frankopf, Esther Leaf, Lawrence O'Shea, and Michael Levenston.

The intermediate class consisting of John McCormick, Richard Miller, Elmer Eby, Rebecca Thorn and Nellie Logan were led by Miss Pyabas and showed great familiarity with historical and geographical subjects.

Round after round of applause greeted the primary class in gymnastics, the children seemed to be having some enjoyable game and their movements were especially graceful.

The result of the year of training was seen in the work of the advanced class under the leadership of the superintendent. This class will leave the school in June. Short essays written by them on the blackboard showed a wonderful power of expression and great familiarity with topics of the day.

A training in various trades is a most important part of the school work and examples of the skill attained by the pupils in the different departments were shown. Samples of drawing, wood carving, embroidery and plain sewing were especially prominent, while the delicious cakes and bread made many a mouth water.

JAS. S. REIDER.

The per capita cost of a number of schools of about the same size as our school, according to Superintendent Clarke of the Oregon School in his sixteenth Biennial Report, is as follows:

North Carolina School, 99 pupils with a per capita cost \$192.00; Pennsylvania Oral School, 90 pupils, \$255.00; per capita cost; Northern New York, 88 and \$277.00; Oregon School, 70 and \$207. North Dakota School, 66 and \$216.00; Rhode Island, 65 and \$323.00; South Dakota School, 56 and \$219.00; California, 176, and \$324.00, and the Montana School, with 39 pupils, has a per capita of \$430.00.

The Florida School, with 78 pupils, has a per capita of \$170.00.—*Florida School Handb.*

I was not always a man of woe.—*Lay of the Last Minstrel.*

The Kinetoscope

AND NEW YORK NOTES

EDITED BY ALEXANDER L. PACH.



THE daily newspapers have recently given considerable space to stories with scare heads:

THE DEAF HEAR,

and in regular yellow-journal style the story follows which tells how Mr. Miller Reese Hutchison has so perfected his Akoulallion (now called the Acousticon) so that children from the New York Institution enjoyed a concert at Mr. Hutchison's laboratory and afterward enjoyed an expensive banquet at the "Arena,"

one of New York's finest dining palaces.

A few days later the children joined the Four Hundred at a performance of Grand Opera at the Metropolitan Opera House. The great Sembrich, usually the Star, when she sings, shared stellar honors with the deaf and blind children who, through Mr. Hutchison's improved hearing device, "heard every note."

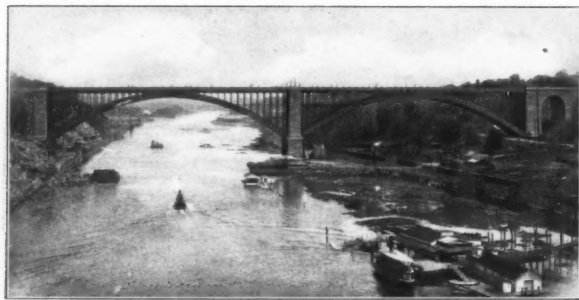
The advertising, all free, was worth thousands and thousands of dollars to Mr. Hutchison, and he is deserving of it.

Still I am not at all hopeful on my own account.

I do not believe that the new machine will make a *totally* deaf person hear. I do not believe it because Mr. Hutchison knows, personally, most of New York's prominent deaf people, many of whom would gladly lay down \$500.00 or even \$1000 for a machine or device that would enable them to hear, and yet no such person has been called in so far as I know.

It was long ago shown that the Akoulallion simply carried sound by electro-vibratory means, and that the results meant nothing to the totally deaf. Mr. Hutchison does not claim anything further than that he has improved his original device—but the newspapers give the impression that deafness has been annihilated. Of course Mr. Hutchison is not to blame if the newspaper men present at his demonstration do not discriminate between total and partial deafness.

The result will be that many deaf people, ig-



WASHINGTON BRIDGE.

LECLERCQ ENG.

norant of the real facts, will be raised to the seventh heaven of delight at the prospect of becoming owners of the acousticon and when they have investigated, the "thud" will be heart-breaking. Fortunately the great majority of us know the futility of hope in this direction and expecting nothing, there will be no sorrow and no heart aches at getting nothing.

I want to repeat here, what I have said in these columns before—when a device to enable the totally deaf to hear, is perfected, our readers will

know all about it and get the truth unalloyed.

There is \$500.00 at my command which is ready for the first man who gives me a device to enable me to hear spoken language. I would be glad to see some one get it—I fear there won't be any claimant for it.

Since the above was written I had the pleasure of attending a public test of the device, which was given in the presence of many of New York's first families, and among the notables were Mrs. Dewey, wife of the Admiral; Samuel L. Clemens, (Mark Twain) Banker and Philanthropist Jacob Schiff, "Yours Merrilly, Marshall P. Wilder, the Prince of Entertainers, as well as Entertainer of Princes," William Scott Bartlett Abrams and R. E. Maynard.

Mr. Hutchison gave a long talk, and then the device was tried on a number of deaf people present. Those whose experience has been such as to enable them to judge between the sense of feeling and of hearing did not receive any benefit.

Those who were totally deaf, and said they heard, probably only felt the vibrations.

Mr. Hodgson of the *Journal* has written a splendid epitome of the whole afternoon's demonstra-



LECLERCQ ENG.

GREATER NEW YORK'S SKY SCRAPERS, AND NORTH RIVER FERRY SLIPS.

tions, and those interested are advised to get it in the first April issue of the *Journal*.

Mr. Hodgson's modesty prevented him from stating that which proved the most picturesque event of the afternoon, and it becomes my pleasure as well as my duty to chronicle it.

After Mr. Hodgson had tried the Acousticon, Mr. Clemens who had been informed as to Mr. Hodgson's identity, watched for some sign that sound had reached the editorial brain, and perceiving this, the urbane Hodgson wrote on a slip of paper, to the genial creator of "Huckleberry Finn":

"Mr. Clemens, you with your pen have done much more to make the deaf man's life worth the living than all these scientists and inventors put together."

A broad smile of pleasure was seen on "Mark's" face as he read, and re-read the note, and bowing his appreciation of the compliment, he placed it in his pocket.

A few days later a personally written and autographed letter of thanks was sent by Mr. Clemens to Mr. Hodgson.

There are a lot of cures for the "rubber" evil. That is, the "star-eyes" that greet deaf people when they carry on a conversation in a car, boat or public places. Sometimes one on-

ly laughs, and at other times one itches to apply violent corrective measures. The other day there were two of us, conversing in the "quietest" possible manner, when our talk caught the eye of two young men, who had been indulging slightly, at least in the flowing bowl, (only flowing bowls are out of date, hereabouts, and they begun to "mimic." Their reproduction of our signs and spelling was neither complimentary nor flattering, and after they had gotten the whole car interested, and patience was out of the virtue

class, my companion, who is much more of a boxer than I am, got up and strode over to the twain, and in well chosen, and unmistakable English told them that the first repetition on the part of either, would mean violent damage to their person, or persons. There was almost visible applause from the other passengers, and no clam has ever been as quiet as those two fellows were for the rest of the trip.

A few days later, also on a car, a less demonstrative man "rubbered" so persistently that we tried the old "feet stare cure." That is we stopped talking altogether, and did a little "rubbering" on our own account, and after we had kept our optics centered on his shoes for fifteen minutes he got uneasy, changed his seat, and we knew him no more.

For a hearing person to watch deaf people talking in signs, or by the manual alphabet is the most natural thing in the world, for anything out of the usual is a legitimate object of interest, but well bred people content themselves with a glance, and with them we have no quarrel.

It is the impudent, the impertinent and the bred that we all ought to put down on every casion.

Not so long ago, in company with another deaf man, we were engaged in the congenial occupation of getting on intimate terms with a little luncheon at Shanley's, when a very smart young man at the next table whom neither of us knew, passed us a note asking how long we had been deaf and dumb, as he expressed it. He followed it up with several other questions, but there was a lack of sincerity in them, as well as in his manner, and it appeared that he was showing off "smart" to the very good looking young woman who accompanied him. We stood it quite a long time. His last query was as to the sensation of being deaf and dumb, and how it felt. We had answered all his questions in writing, though both of us can utter good vigorous speech, that the sensation was very pleasant, and please would he tell us what, his sensations were when he monkeyed and busy-bodied with other people's affairs.

It was quite a shock to him to have these words spoken in his ears by a "deaf and dumb man," and I don't think the young lady heard it, for she hid her face with the bill-of-fare, perhaps she did though for I saw two or three of the waiters walk off quickly, as if they had just remembered that the *chef* had their orders ready.

To go to a companion picture, and one just the reverse:

One evening last week in company with a fellow deaf man, I went to Daly's to see "The Jewel of Asia." Now one does not need to know the jokes Jimmy Powers gets off, for its fun enough to watch his facial eccentricities, and the action of the play. In front of us was the daughter of a man who was loved by all who knew him, and thousands who did not. He lived a long life of usefulness, almost wholly devoted to the deaf.

You know what to expect of the daughter of such a man. Notwithstanding that she was one of a party of hearing people, she showed what her inheritance had been, when she turned around, and all unsolicited, but greatly appreciated, she repeated for our benefit, all the jokes and hits. What was it to her that many of a Daly audience, and they are New York's best people as a rule, might see her acting as interpreter, though she did it so unobtrusively that only those few near by could tell that she was translating for our benefit? From her infancy, her whole daily life gave her the desires that were her father's.

A great many teacher's of today have these same opportunities to be of assistance in one way and another to the deaf, but outside of the class room they do not show any inclination to do so, probably for the reason that they have not been brought up to it. Some that I have met have spoken (manually) to the deaf in such a way as to give the impression that they were ashamed of their ability to spell. I remember one instance at a Convention when a hearing teacher from an oral school, who was a good speller when she had "a mind to be", wrote some information while on a street car, rather than spell before strangers. Perhaps it was modesty rather than shame, but while I doubt it, I am willing to give the benefit of the doubt.

Of course there are deaf people whose signs are so "loud" and whose facial contortions and acrobatics are so painfully vulgar that it is quite natural and entirely excusable that people give them the "elastic-band optic." For these there are no excuses at all, and they simply invite attention. I have been a looker-on when two of these lofty tumblers (with their hands) have edified a car full of people. One of them was retailing an encounter he had with another deaf man, and in giving the transcript of what took place, he had the third man sitting along side of him. That is, to make it clear, he was seated with a very much alive deaf-mute on one side, and in his imagination, "his mind's eye, Horatio," the absent one was on the other side. He talked to the absent one, and got his replies, hit him some telling blows, and was hit in turn. It would be worth a good deal to know what the other passengers thought, and to experience the feelings of a very harmless and inoffensive looking young man who occupied the seat nearest to the imaginary one. I have no doubt that they thought it was a bad case of D. T's.

NEW YORK.

The League of Elect Surds have decided to renew their old annual banquet custom, and the affair is to take place early in May. At a recent meeting two applications for membership were received, and several members who had complied with the necessary requirements, asked to be advanced along the line that leads to Companionship.

When the new Gallaudet Home is dedicated, an excursion given by the Silent Workers of New York and Brooklyn will be run to the grounds, and it is safe to say that the patronage will be something unusual.

The *Deaf-Mutes' Journal* has a jewel of a correspondent in Chicago. Here are samples of his enterprise:—

"Several boys of 'Cartterville' are battling with the grip. If you want to conquer it, subscribe for the *Journal*—one dollar a year. Try it."

"Owing to his skillful and steady ability, Mr. Codman is idolized by the Crane Co., and is getting good wages. Can you spare one dollar for the *Journal*?"

And here are a couple of Society items from the same source:

"Baby Constance Hasenstab is one year old this month, and teething caused Rev. Hasenstab to wake, but he never swears."

"Mrs. George E. Morton, the *petit* wife of the president of the Pas-a-Pas Club, is an excellent house-keeper. The president is well of the hurt, and is back at work again. They contemplate moving to a better flat this spring."

A. L. PACH.

The "L. P. F."

THE *Silent Hoosier* says: "The papers from schools for the deaf, almost without exception, surpass in typographical appearance the best of the country newspapers, and a few fully equal the best of high-class magazines. The standard has been raised immeasurably in the past decade, and the effort toward better things is obvious even in the pages of papers which are produced with the most meagre equipment and inferior press facilities."

This is true; papers of pleasing appearance are issued from offices so poorly equipped that one unacquainted with the resources of the average institution printers would wonder how the schools would attempt to publish a paper of any description. The Tennessee school, for instance, has had inadequate facilities for teaching printing, yet a large number of graduates of that school are making a good living as printers. In addition to printing, several schools teach engraving. The pupils of New Jersey make the half-tone engravings for the *Silent Worker*, a monthly that in appearance compares favorably with *Journals* with practically unlimited resources. The recent industrial number of the *New Era*, published at the Illinois Institution, was highly creditable to the school. The last annual report of the Texas Institution has not been surpassed in typographical excellence by any printing house in the country. The annual reports of some schools are printed at the institution and the reports of others by the state printers. In almost every instance where the institution equipment will permit, the work in the institution offices is equal to that of the work done by contract in large offices.

The printing department is of no greater importance than is any other industrial department. More mention is made of it than of the others for the simple reason that its products are more widely distributed. Equal progress has been made in the teaching of all industries or trades. Every year additional industries are recorded in the statistics of the *Annals of the Deaf*, and from year to year the facilities for trade teaching are increased. Physical instruction is receiving more attention. Yet no less importance is attached to the school work proper. It is known that the industrial department and the school, so far from being mutually exclusive, are mutually beneficial.—*Mt. Airy World*.

A Deaf Inventor.

WALTER ASBERY ZELCH, a mute, living at No. 222 Ulysses street, Mt. Washington, has invented a mechanical toy, a little out of the ordinary scope embraced by the manufacturers of mechanical toys. It consists of two uprights and a platform. In one of the uprights is located a man's head set on a spring pivot. The other upright at the farther end of the platform contains a toy cannon. Projectiles are placed in the cannon which is aimed at the upright on the opposite side of the platform. The force for the projectiles is secured by a spring in the cannon.

When the rod is drawn back the man's head on the other upright is drawn into view. When this cannon is exploded the head drops, allowing the projectile to strike on a cushion formed on the top of the head. If the cannon was stationary it would be an easy matter for the gunner to hit the mark every time, but the cannon must be sighted and held securely, else the ball would miss the mark.

The work was started last April and completed before the month had expired. The young inventor lacked the necessary money to have the device patented and kept the matter a secret from his parents. While completing his course at the Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in Edgewood, he saved his money and during the vacation kept his spending money. He applied for a patent on September 2, through a Washington patent attorney and on December 16 it was granted.

It was not until he was sure of his patent that he notified his parents. Two days before securing the patent papers, he received a letter from his attorney telling him that the patent would be granted on December 2. This letter he showed to his mother, who had become suspicious of the

mail which passed between her son and the patent office.

The inventor is 23 years old, and since birth has been handicapped by his lack of speech. He is one of eight children, three of whom are mutes. He was born at Mt. Savage, Md., a son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Zelch. Two years later the family moved to Pittsburg. He attended the Mt. Washington public schools for two years but when 8 years old was taken out. Two years later he was placed in the Edgewood school, where two of his sisters are now attending. He was graduated last June.

While attending the school at Edgewood he worked as a carpenter and carver.

His work done at the school is neat. Although he never had a teacher in drawing, he has done very good work in landscape and portrait work.

From photographs at his home he has enlarged almost every member of his family. A photograph of his sisters, both deaf-mutes, was enlarged by him and is true of life. A photograph of his grandmother, now dead, was enlarged, and, according to his mother, there was never a better picture made.

During the Spanish-American war he made a reproduction of the battleship Indiana. It is four feet in length and weighs 116 pounds. It is made of wood and every piece of armament is movable. Buoyed up with the success of his recent invention he has turned his mind in another channel and has begun work on a patent which is to be used on rubber shoes. His plans for the new patent are vague as yet, but he hopes to complete it before the first of February.

At the shop in the Edgewood school he was one of the leading cabinet makers and carved many bookcases, library tables and mantles.—*Chronical Telegraph*.

THE DEAF IN ANCIENT TIMES.

THE ancients had the greatest horror of all that was feeble and infirm; with them poverty was despicable, and suffering a scandal. It is no wonder, then, that among the beauty- and pleasure-loving Greeks the deaf-mute was looked upon as a disgrace to humanity, and under the barbarous laws of Lycurgus they were exposed to die. Nor was highly cultured Athens less cruel than Sparta toward these unfortunate creatures. Deaf-mute children were pitilessly sacrificed without a voice being raised in their behalf.

The first who seems to have seriously occupied himself with this phenomenon of deaf-mutism was the philosopher Aristotle, and he declared congenital deaf-mutes to be incapable of instruction, and this was the universal opinion of classical antiquity. The Romans treated those unfortunates with the same cruelty as the Greeks. As soon as a child was found to be deaf and dumb he was sacrificed to the Tiber. Only those escaped whom the waves washed back to the shore, or whom the natural love of their parents kept hidden from the eyes of the world.

Yet, in the centuries immediately preceding the Christian era, there was a sensible diminution in the number of victims of these barbarous laws, although, about 50 years B. C., the poet Lucretius pronounced himself in favor of Aristotle's opinion regarding deaf-mutes. But, in the course of time, certain rights were granted to those deaf-mutes who gave proofs of ability—such as had been brought up by their parents, showing some signs of intellect. This gradually dissipated the horrid prejudice with which their brethren in misfortune had hitherto been regarded.

Pliny mentions a congenital deaf-mute, Quintus Perdus, who distinguished himself as an artist. He was a grandson of the consul of the same name, who flourished in the reign of Augustus. It is also probable that deaf-mutes were employed as pantomimists when pantomime was one of the favorite amusements of the Romans. M. T. Mueller gives Egyptians the credit of first instructing deaf-mutes, they, as well as the Persians, always respected persons thus afflicted, and their hieroglyphic mode of writing was especially suited for their education. It is doubtless something more than mere coincidence that their better treatment by the Romans dates from the time of the incorporation of Egypt as a Roman province.—*The Nineteenth Century*.

Silent Worker

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ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SILENT WORKER, Trenton, N. J.

A NEW paper in the interests of the deaf has been started in England. We have not been honored with a copy, but if it is better than the *British Deaf Monthly*, it is very good indeed.

Removing the other Fetters.

THE address of Booker T. Washington at the Normal School on the 2nd inst., stamped him as a man in every way alive to the needs of the colored race, and as one who is prepared with means to meet their needs. The son of a slave, without so much as a name to begin life with, he has easily taken their intellectual and industrial lead, and today the lowly millions with all their sad heritage of two centuries of slavery, turn to him as the Moses who will lead them out of their Egyptian darkness. No one who has heard his utterances, who has read the history of his achievements, and who has drank in his thoughts upon the subject, will doubt his ability, if any one can, to do this. The wonderful colony at Tuskegee already conveys the assurance, and within the life of the brilliant orator who addressed the vast audience in the auditorium of the State Schools early in the month, we may look for results that shall dwarf even the magnificent ones now apparent at Tuskegee.

Eastertide:

NOTHING could have been more gratifying to the committee on our school than the full-hearted compliance of parents with our Easter rules. A generous holiday was given at Christmas with the understanding that no children should be allowed to go home between that time and June, unless in case of death in the family or for some other reason absolutely requiring the presence of the child there. At Easter there was a general desire to have the child make another visit, but when attention was called to the rule, it was respected by all and there was not a single instance except with those living in Trenton, in which cases it is usual for them to remain with their parents from Saturday until Monday, in which the pupil was taken away. It takes an apprecia-

tive audience as well as a good lecturer to make a good lecture, a responsive congregation as well as a good preacher to make a good pastorate, and the full co-operation of pupil and parent as well as a good teacher to make a good school. It is a matter of the greatest satisfaction to our School Committee to know that parents have fully realized this necessity and are doing every thing in their power to procure for our school the fullest fruition for its work. Our little folks could nowhere have been happier. Large numbers of boxes and baskets were received and the fortunate ones generously shared with those who received none, eggs and other extra provision made the Easter fare thoroughly enjoyable; the "hanging committee" placed eleven beautiful pictures upon the walls of the girls' play room; and a re-union in which the boys and girls made merry for three full hours crowned the occasion. Interspersed with the other enjoyments were sunny walks "to the city" and out in the woods, base-ball, lawn-tennis, jumping the rope, and a variety of field games that kept every moment of the three days happily employed; so that no parent need look back with regret to the circumstance that their "bairn" was not with them at Eastertide.

Dr. Gordon Dead.

THE work of educating the deaf has scarce ever sustained a greater loss than that which has come to it during the current month, in the death of Joseph C. Gordon. Comparatively young he had made a name in the world of the Deaf that will remain, and it is with unfeigned sadness that the whole profession will contemplate the years of noble activity it has lost by the cutting off of our co-worker while yet in his early prime. He turned to the profession at an early age as a matter of course. It was something to which he was peculiarly attuned and from the moment of his entering it, his success was pronounced. It was in 1869 that he embarked in the work taking a position in the Indiana School for the Deaf. While here he gave every evidence of marked fitness and when he was called, in 1873, to the more advanced, if not wider, field of the Chair of Mathematics and Chemistry in Gallaudet College in Washington, every body who knew him felt that it was a richly merited honor and that it would not be long ere the highest gifts in the profession would be his. It was not until a quarter of a century later, however, that the full reward of his genius and endeavors came to him, and he was appointed Superintendent of the great school at Jacksonville, then the largest in the world. His success there was consummate, and the Illinois school is, today, if not the largest certainly the peer in appointment, personnel, and system, of any devoted to the interests of deaf children. As a writer, the Doctor was almost profuse, among his most notable emanations being a *Review of Fornaris' Works*, and a number of other works in foreign languages "Picture Games, an Aid to Teaching," "Hints to Parents of Young Deaf Children Concerning Preliminary Home Training," *Report on the Hearing of the Deaf*, "Notes on Manual Spelling," "The New Departure at Kendall Green," "Family Instruction of the Deaf in Early Childhood," *Dr. MacIntire's Connection with Conventions of Instructors*, *Miss Byrne's Picture Teaching*, "Deaf Mutes and the Public Schools from 1875 to 1885," "Biographical Sketch of H. S. Gillett," and "Recent Progress in Aural Surgery." That he was an exception to the

rule that great writers are impractical is nowhere better evidenced than in the splendid school that he has left.

In the matter of methods of instruction he has of late years shown a decided leaning towards Oral work. He, once, in discussion, took occasion to say that

"Instructors do not feel free to banish signs, for it has been proved that they can begin lower, as well as go higher, with them than without them, and they remember that while the oral system was practised exclusively by 95 out of the 100 teachers who may be enumerated in the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and has continued alongside the so called French system, the purely oral system had never produced a famous scholar; but where the sign-language has been permitted, the training has developed authors, editors, lawyers, poets, sculptors, painters, and others who have led distinguished careers."

But these views seem, more recently, to have been considerably modified.

Deeply interested in his life-work and untiring in his labors, simple in his life, sincere in his friendships, tender in heart as a woman, and the embodiment of kindness, he has gone to final rest beloved and mourned by all.

Words of Wisdom.

BROTHER HUBBARD is not always ultra refined in his writings, but he does always have something to say worth the saying and he says it in a way that makes his meaning clear beyond peradventure. He is terse, Addisonian, and to the point, and when you have spent an hour with him you, somehow, never feel that it has been time wasted. Fresh from his pen is the following:—

"If the concern where you are employed, is all wrong, and the Old Man a curmudgeon, it may be well for you to go to the Old Man and confidentially, quietly and kindly, tell him that he is a curmudgeon. Explain to him that his policy is absurd and preposterous. Then show him how to reform his ways, and you might offer to take charge of the concern and cleanse it of all its secret faults.

Do this; or if for any reason you should prefer not, then take your choice of these: Get out, or get in line. You have got to do one or the other—now make your choice. If you work for a man, in heaven's name, work for him.

If he pays wages that supply you your bread and butter, work for him—speak well of him, think well of him, stand by him and stand by the institution he represents.

I think if I worked for a man I would work for him. I would not work for him a part of the time, and then the rest of the time work against him. I would give an undivided time service, or none.

If put to the pinch an ounce of loyalty is worth a pound of cleverness.

If you must vilify, condemn and eternally disparage, why, resign your position, and when you are outside, damn to your heart's content. But, I pray you, so long as you are a part of an institution, do not condemn it. Not that you will injure the institution—not that—but when you disparage the concern of which you are a part, you disparage yourself.

Our little folks may not all see the whole force of this to-day, but they may safely paste it in their hats, and when they go out upon the world's wide sea and are placed at the wheel, they will find it a pretty safe star to steer by.

The new organ of the deaf, in Australia is unqualified in its endorsement of gesture as a means of communication among the deaf. It has indeed adopted as its name, "The Gesture".

School and City

Our Orioles have not yet returned, this year.

It was the most beautiful March that ever happened.

There was a birthday on the 5th. The owner of it sought safety in flight.

Sadie Daly passed the 14th milestone on her journey of life, on the 31st of March.

Most of the children wore a bit of green on St. Patrick's day in deference to the occasion.

The pupils are jubilant over the fact that vacation is but a little more than a month off.

The job work of the boys in the printing-office has, this month, been of unusual excellence.

The Superintendent showed the white feather on his birthday by running away till it was past.

Etta Steidle's sister was married on the 5th and Etta now rejoices in the possession of a new brother.

Miss Myers spent her Easter holiday in Jersey City; Master Walker, a part of his in Philadelphia.

Little Miss Porter has a new bike and frequently runs in on it to meet her Pa, and Ma, on their way from school.

There was an avalanche of boxes at Easter and a proportionate amount of pleasure and pain among our pupils.

The superintendent's wheel "bucked" the other day, and like the father of the prodigal son, he "fell upon his neck."

Roy Townsend, Julius Aaron, Wesley Breese and Clara Breese enjoy to the full their wheels, this magnificent weather.

Prof. Lloyd's little girl Catherine has a new bicycle and has been taking lessons from her papa, with marked success.

Miss Dellicker, who has for some little time been away on account of illness, has resumed her duties, looking the pink of health.

Miss Tilson, accompanied by her class, visited the State House Museum on Saturday morning, much to the delectation of all.

Our gardner, Mr. Newcomb, has sowed grass seed on every thin spot, and our outlook this year is, lawns more beautiful than ever.

Top-time is here and not only our little boys but also quite a number of our girls have become devotees of the sport of top spinning.

The "Hanging Committee" in the girls' play room consisted of Clara Breese, Allie Leary, and Mabel Snowden, and they did the work well.

The closing game of basket-ball for the season, between the Allie Leary's and Jennie Temple teams, was won by the former, the score being 10 to 2.

A number of the boys and girls attended the supper at the Hamilton Ave. Church on the 3rd, and all enjoyed greatly the feast there provided.

Mr. McLaughlin has put his wheel in commission and at teaching a number of the boys to ride. William Lawton is already a Past Master of the art.

In the daily chapel examinations the score, at present, stands 33 to 22 in favor of the girls. The boys, though, have for a number of days been catching up.

The westerly piece of roadway leading from the Main Building to the Industrial Hall is being put in tip-top condition. The boys are doing a large share of the work.

The monastery seat made by Master Staats is exceedingly ornate, and stamps him as a boy with excellent ideas and the necessary skill to carry them out.

While in the woods looking for May Pinks on the 29th ult., Charlie Jones encountered a black snake, but instead of taking to his heels, he dispatched the reptile.

There is a profusion of daffodils, hyacinths and tulips in our yard, and with the splendid greens-wood that makes their background, they form a picture that is a perennial pleasure to us.

Master Wesley Breese took Prof. Lloyds place in the chapel one Sunday evening this month. He told the pupils a little story of "On the Frontier with St. Clair," and for a first effort did exceedingly well.

Among our Easter visitors were Mrs. Dewitt, Miss Huser, Mrs. Sieben, Miss Jacobs, Mrs. Wackerle, Mrs. Housewith, Miss Bradley, the Misses Reinke, Mr. Throckmorton, Mr. Rochietti and Mr. Hester.

During his lecture on Jefferson Day, Mr. Walker showed us a massive silver cup that was formerly the property of President Jefferson, one that had been left him under the will of Thomas Jefferson Trist.

One of the best treats of the present month at the morning chapel exercises, was an exhibition of six puppies owned by Steward Hearn. Our photographer took a picture of the sextet, which has been reproduced by our young engravers, and presented herewith for the first time.



PHOTO BY PORTER

"PUPPIES."

SILENT WORKER ENG

The girls in the dressmaking department are busy just now making new garments for vacation. They want to be entirely up to date and the Misses Bilbee know just exactly what is *fin de siecle*.

Mr. Miller has furnished the girls with a dozen new tennis balls, which are being used not for the game alone but for catch as well, and for the latter purpose they have been found much nicer than the usual hard one.

Among the February birth-days was that of Hartley Davis, which came on the 14th. A reminder from home, in the shape of a big box of good things, made the day a particularly happy one to Master Hartley.

The kite fever has become epidemic among our boys and the cases are numerous and well marked. Almost every one who can afford to buy the cord has a kite, and those who cannot afford to buy one stand by and look on "in big-eyed wonder."

The present month has been of especial interest to the Natural Study classes, on account of all Nature teeming with life. The teachers have, in turns, taken their classes out for walks out in the country.

William Henry and Miles Sweeney have arranged a fishing excursion to Spring Lake to take place in the near future. They anticipate a successful trip and as William does not care for fish he has promised the whole catch to Miles.

"Going to the hospital is regarded as a pretty serious thing in the outside world, but so bright and cheerful is our infirmary that it is a genuine pleasure to spend a few days within its walls, and consequently a great many not at all serious cases get there.

Lillie Shaw was called home the latter part of March by the very serious illness of her mother. Fortunately there was, soon after her arrival there, a change for the better, and she was able to resume her studies. Her mother is now considered out of danger.

One of the boys at the Bordentown Military Institute saw in the SILENT WORKER that Wesley Breese was interested in printing and being enthusiastic in the "Art Preservative" himself, wrote Wesley a very nice letter desiring to make his acquaintance and asking for specimens of his work.

When a bit of clothes-line disappears now-a-days, no one thinks of inquiring where it went. They know that across the lawn where that bright bevy of girls is bobbing up and down, with something flying over their heads every moment, is the exact spot where the missing piece may be located.

The pupils in the Millinery and Embroidery department, under the instruction of Miss Stevenson, are doing most excellent work this year. Those who show marked improvement and interest in their work, are:

Jennie Schweizer, Margaret Logan, Sadie Harway, Lillian Shaw, Jennie Temple, Zazel Brugler.

Miles Sweeney's favorite sport is fishing. He says he has caught as many as one hundred sun fish in a week. As he does not care much for fish himself he gives them away to his boy friends.

When Florence Wakefield heard that Jennie Schweizer got a letter from Mrs. Wakefield on the first inst., she was devoured with curiosity to know what it contained. Finally, she could restrain herself no longer and asked Jennie if she would not tell her what her mama had written. Jennie said nothing—"only just April Fool." Don't you think it was mean of Jennie? Jennie, however, was not alone in her mischief. Nearly everybody enjoyed the fun.

Prof. R. B. Lloyd reached the fifty-fifth milestone of his life's journey on the 25th of March, and a few friends assembled at his residence to help him celebrate the occasion. After the usual congratulations had been gone through with, games of whist and euchre consumed a large part of the evening, which was wound up with cake and ice cream. The professor looks no older now than he did twenty-five years ago, besides he is just as vigorous as he ever was.

Realizing that open air exercise is better than that obtained in the gymnasium, Physical Director Miller has, with the advent of Spring, arranged it so that the boys and girls can practice basketball in the rear of the Infirmary. He also has had the horizontal bar put up in the rear of the Industrial building. It would seem that, with these innovations, there can be no lack of healthy exercise for the pupils right on their own grounds.

The Annual Report of the School is out and is quite attractive as usual. It reiterates what is said in former reports in regard to the necessity of having new school buildings. It also recommends the purchase of a machine for sewing on soles in the shoe-making department and of a linotype for the printing department. We hope by another year all the improvements which Superintendent Walker asks for will be granted, for it cannot be questioned that all of them could be of great benefit to the deaf pupils in many ways. Another interesting feature of the report is the embellishment throughout its page with half-tone engravings made in the engraving department of the school.

Basket-ball Notes

GEORGE E. WAINWRIGHT.

THE basket-ball season for the team ended with the game played March 14, against the "Quiet Five" of New York. The season has been a successful one, and the players are justly proud of the record. They have played some of the strongest amateur teams of the city and the few defeats suffered have been honorable ones. The record is as follows:—

MUTES	Score	VISITORS	Score
Mutes.....	51	Big Five.....	3
Mutes.....	50	Aetna.....	3
Mutes.....	40	Brians.....	4
Mutes.....	27	Brians.....	12
Mutes.....	37	Lafayette.....	8
Mutes.....	37	Concord.....	7
Mutes.....	107	Eleventh Ward.....	8
Mutes.....	95	Hudson.....	3
Mutes.....	19	Pitangles.....	9
Mutes.....	24	Brians.....	7
Mutes.....	13	Eleventh Ward.....	12
Mutes.....	24	Croscents.....	8
Mutes.....	24	Crossleys.....	6
Mutes.....	46	Keitz.....	2
Mutes.....	31	Crossleys.....	3
Mutes.....	4	Cooks.....	0
Mutes.....	74	T. I. C. O.....	6
Mutes.....	13	Y. M. H. A.....	3
Mutes.....	4	Pacemakers.....	0
Mutes.....	60	Whirlwinds.....	0
Mutes.....	4	States.....	0
Mutes.....	19	Centurys.....	0
Mutes.....	4	Pacemakers.....	0
Mutes.....	9	Quiet Five.....	11
Mutes.....	16	Brians.....	23
Mutes.....	4	Olympia.....	0
Mutes.....	21	Keitz.....	11
Mutes.....	4	Childs.....	0
Mutes.....	7	Waldrons.....	22
Mutes.....	4	Miller.....	0
Mutes.....	4	Phila. D. M.....	0
Mutes.....	18	Quiet Five.....	8
Total.....	899	Total.....	172

Of the 32 games they have lost but 3. The points made number 899, and their opponents scored but 172 points. The average weight of the team is 127 pounds.

Health Talk.

By E. L. M.

MANY people think that "Physical Culture" means to don a gymnasium suit and go through a few calisthenics. It means more than that. It means the science of living; how to be strong mentally, morally and physically; how to take care of the body; how to exercise; how to rest. It is learning to control one's nerves. The science of becoming acquainted with one's self; to know how to get the best out of life. "For life is not to live, but to be well." We have our lives in our hands, to do with them as we please, mentally, morally and physically. We cannot live always, but we can live to be three score years and ten, and probably more if we take care of ourselves, not counting on accidents. People eat too much, eat too often, eat too great a variety. They indulge too greatly in stimulants, do not drink enough water between meals, do not exercise and get too little rest.

If we eat wholesome food, exercise some every day, bathe often, sleep from seven to eight hours every night, leave stimulants alone, and keep our minds healthy, we can live on and on, a comfort to ourselves and every one around us. Dieting does not mean living on bread and water—far from it, but most people shrink from the word "diet."

The seat of life is the stomach. Our health depends upon what we eat. If a fireman puts clean coal into his firebox, the engine is going to obey his every wish, but if pieces of rock, slate and metal are mixed in with the coal, something is going to happen. Our body is the engine, our stomach the firebox; we are the firemen, our muscles are the machinery. So let us put clean, wholesome food into our stomach or firebox. Exercise our muscles or machinery and keep them well oiled. How would it do for an engine to be oiled once a month? To be in good condition we cannot exercise once a month, we must exercise a little every day; keep our blood circulating

"Mutes" Basket-ball Team of Trenton.

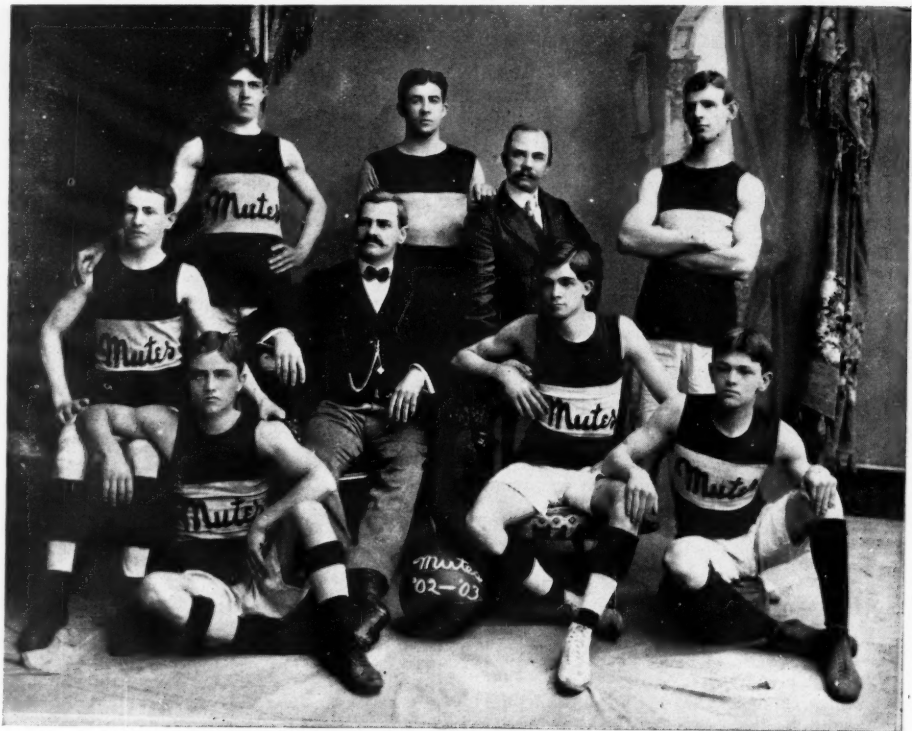


PHOTO. BY SHARP.

SILENT WORKER ENG.

George Wainwright, Guard Leon Miller, Centre
Thomas Fleming, Forward Isaac Bowker, Manager
Chas. Timm, Guard Capt. W. Bennison, Forward
Lewis Carty, Guard Fred Walz, Forward

freely; keep our livers in good working order, keep clean. Then we will have a beautiful body and a healthy look that will appeal to all we meet. Go to a gymnasium and be made over. It will be like stepping into a new world.

APHORISMS OF HEALTH.

(Propheter.)

Health sings; disease sighs.
Health is harmony; disease is discord.
Health beautifies; disease mars.
Health radiates sunshine; disease casts shadows.
Health is wreathed in smiles; disease is clothed in frowns.
Health can afford to lend; disease can but borrow.

Poems by the Deaf.

LONGING FOR PEACE.

Bright is the moon, and the wind, softly blowing,
Wafts the sweet scent of the newly mown hay:
I feast on the scene till my heart is o'erflowing—
So fair is the earth, both by night and by day!

So peaceful the scene, can it be (ay, too truly!)
That War's mighty standard's still reared o'er the world?
Oh, when will the nations become less unruly,
And the Banner of Peace be ever unfurled?

Who can forget how our soldiers are lying
Sick, wounded, distressed, from their friends far away?
And daily are added more sick and more dying—
For them and their kindred I'll cease not to pray!

In war a dear brother—I still mourn him—perished,
Who toiled and served nobly his Queen for awhile—
Deep, deep in my heart is his memory yet cherished
While he peacefully sleeps on the bank of the Nile.

'Tis late, nay, 'tis early! soon day will be drawing:
I'll rest for awhile—gather strength for the day,
And in the bright sunshine I'll spend the glad morning.
Then Zephyrus! winnow my sorrow away.
Charlotte Rolfe in *British Deaf Monthly*.

State News.

Trenton.—The Bowkers and Stephensons have given a number of whist parties the past month. A number of Trenton's deaf, who never played whist before, have become acquainted with the game and are among the most enthusiastic adherents.

Our deaf population has been increased by the addition of Mr. J. Craig, of Lambertville, who has succeeded in obtaining employment with the Abbott Express, at good wages. If the growth continues at this rate, there will soon be good material for a club or an association.

Saturday, April 4th, was Mr. Isaac Bowker's birthday and in the evening his Trenton friends gathered at his domicile to help him celebrate. Whist and tilling the donkey were the leading features of the evening. Among those present were Prof. and Mrs. Lloyd, Lewis Carty and Miss Eva Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Stephenson, Mr. and Mrs. Porter, Miss Geiger, William Bennison and George Wainwright. Ice cream and cake were served before the party broke up.

Mr. Isaac Bowker has been on the sick list for about two weeks, suffering with a bad attack of neuralgia.

Millville.—Miss Carrie Aspinwall has returned home after a long stay in Philadelphia.

East Orange.—Mr. Thomas Taggart's folks have moved from Glenwood avenue to a more commodious house on Everitt street. His fiancée is now in Paris with her folks, whom he thinks seriously of joining as soon as he completes his apprenticeship at Tiffany's, which will be up in June.

Barneget.—Miss Maud Hornor, of Lakewood, was the guest of Ethel Collins during Easter week.

The Owl Column

The Object in View.

THERE is a certain amount of meanness and injury inflicted by certain writers in the deaf press, and one in particular, on contributions by other correspondents, touching on worthy and interesting objects, and the said injury cannot lay claim to being unintentional. The angry writer who vents his displeasure and spite in injuring a brother, simply because said writer's ideas on an object in view did not coincide with his own, is guilty of a deliberate cruelty. It would seem, from the way criticisms are given and quotations mis-quoted, (and intentionally so) that such is only the work of a revengeful man who harbors an offence for the purpose of retaliation, and who delights by such methods of artful dodging to inflict pain (?) on one whom he believes to have done him an injury. There is also evident a biting (?) sarcasm and invective, which, being the fruit of personal hatred, is added, unthinkingly of the consequences that must inevitably follow. There is even more than criticism and fault-finding; the good points that are observed in the letters of other writers are passed over in silence, while the flaws (?) in character, formation and general action of articles, are brought into conspicuous notice, to the extreme annoyance of those attacked by the artful dodger. Often he makes unfortunate allusions to things that the deaf in general would prefer to remain buried, and abstains from mentioning what would give pleasure. If the deaf are happy in new thoughts and action, the artful dodger hastens to suggest something which will moderate the gladness of the deaf; if the deaf are unfortunate, he takes pains to show us how it can all be traced back to our own folly; *advises* deaf pupils that to leave school before their terms are up, means that they can be more intelligent in educational matters, at the trades and professions, than those pupils who complete the full course; *suggests* that an article full of truthfulness and facts, backed by every-day occurrences in our institutions for the deaf, contains neither "wit, logic nor sense." Thus, by his needless and painful comment does he estrange himself to the intelligent and thinking deaf, who, knowing the causes which prompt such criticisms on his part, put no reliance whatever in his letters to the press.

The Old for the New.

"WOULD you live your life over again?" That is the question now agitating many minds and is finding a prominent place in the public prints of today. The subject is as old as the beginning of mankind and no doubt suggested itself to Adam, who in the days of his exile, might have wished that he had not tasted the apple. So from Adam down to the deaf of today every man and woman have had something of regret, and it is probable that no man or woman ever lived, who in sober moments of reflection, have formed in their own minds the wish that they might have lived their lives over again—that they might have had the opportunity to undo some of the things they did in former years, or to do some things that, in looking backward, they realized were left undone. But with the deaf people of the world the question has a vague meaning. It must be remembered, however, that the above query always comes to the front when people are in a retrospective mood, and the deaf are perhaps more prone to these moods than hearing people. Yet, to the deaf, the meaning of the question "Would you live your life over?" sounds like a mockery. Goodness only knows that the first life they have lived has seen enough of trials and hardships, that they have been quite content to put up and live up to Hunger and Love. I am quite sure that not a single deaf man or woman would answer in the affirmative the question put above. Notwithstanding the vast strides in our Institutions for the Deaf in matters educationally and

technically, the deaf to a man would never think of living over again a life that, devoid of excitement, advancement and triumph in the arts and sciences, in the manner of living and mode of communication with the world, would suggest to them that they could have *done* things they had left undone—they could have *undone* the things that, to their regret, they had done. Under these circumstances, I ask the deaf: "Would you live your life over?" Suppose you did, what would it profit you more than the life you are living now?

For the Deaf and Dumb?

NEW YORK daily papers for the past month or so have been devoting considerable space to the virtues of the so-called Acousticon—an instrument which, according to the hearing press reports, "every deaf person can be made to hear with, and mutes taught to speak with the instrument." The editor of the *Deaf-Mutes' Journal*, a few weeks ago, gave a most conservative estimate of his personal opinion of the instrument, so that *bona fide* deaf-mutes, who have read his editorial, know just what they can expect should they desire to test the invention. At the time Mr. Hodgson tested the Acousticon, I was one of the privileged few who also underwent the test, and in my case the result was exactly the same—something that approximated sound was sent through the ear, which was rather more a sense of feeling, than of real hearing. It was so faint that no distinction could be made without the inventor first teaching the difference of sounds in the words "papa," "mamma," "hello." The notes from the piano and banjo could be differentiated, while the finer and shriller notes of the guitar and cornet could not, although the sound was thrown into the ear by some powerful current. It is probable the same difference in sounds could be distinguished by a deaf person holding in his hands an empty cigar box. While it was shown that *bona fide* deaf-mutes have little hope of making practical use of the Acousticon, it was clearly demonstrated that the device will prove highly helpful to the *hard of hearing*, and for that purpose is probably a great success. Mr. Hutchinson deserves all the encouragement that it is possible to give him, and as he is still a young man, no doubt with the passing of time and experience, he will be able to perfect an instrument that will meet all requirements. His heart and mind are in the task set before him and that is the best part of it.

R E MAYNARD.

Lancaster, Pa.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH was well filled on Sunday, March 29th, when Rev. F. C. Smileau held his monthly service here. Greatly to the surprise and disappointment of many, the three young people who were to have been confirmed by Bishop Talbot, put it off till a later date.

Mr. and Mrs. Musser have moved into one of the beautiful terrace houses on South Ann Street, this city, and are already fairly settled. Their home, by the way, is directly above the handsome one on the same street lately purchased by Mr. and Mrs. William Albright, who sold their old house and bought this modern one instead.

Lewis Frederick, a graduate of the Pennsylvania Institution, who has been working in Kentucky and later in New Jersey, has returned to his old home in Lancaster and is now working at his trade of cigar-making here.

Esther, the cute little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Rohrer, was at church on Sunday with them and was much petted by all present. Although only three years old, she can spell several small words on her tiny fingers.

Dr. Cora R. Price, formerly a teacher in the Pennsylvania Oral Institution, but now one of the busiest female physicians of this city, and the writer will on Tuesday call to see Miss Donohew, whose young son, Eddie Roland, they are trying to get to go to the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf. The boy, who is about fourteen years of age, is running the streets learning all sorts of bad habits and it is hoped to gain his mother's consent to his being educated.

Mr. and Mrs. Purvis, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel

Kauffman and their baby Bertha, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ben. Musser "between services" on Sunday.

Masters Willie and Charlie Wilson have the sympathy of many friends in the death of their mother, which occurred last Friday morning.

Charles is a pupil at the Pennsylvania Institution, while Willie is employed at the Lancaster Silk Mill.

Did you ever think how much pleasure can be pressed into one single day if every moment is treasured up? On Sunday we made the experiment and were surprised to find how much enjoyment could be gotten out of one day. First, we attended the service held by Rev. F. C. Smileau from 9 till 10:30 A.M.; then we hurried down to the Y. W. C. Association parlors to read and meet the members; then came dinner with the regular Sunday "family" of girls; a walk from 1:30 till the afternoon service at 3 to 4:30. Then we accompanied a party of friends out to the new annex that is being built to the silk mill all through Rossmore, the beautiful suburb of Lancaster and then home by electric light to a lunch in a friend's room at the Association. All this made up a happy, joyous day when health and a beautiful Spring day make "life one grand sweet song."

Miss Katie Stevens will accompany Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Stevens, of Merchantville, N. J., and their little girl to Washington, D. C., in May, by invitation of Miss Ritchie one of the students of Gallaudet College, whose guests they will be.

Dr. S. D. Gordon, of Cleveland, Ohio, has been in Lancaster for the past two or three days giving such grand "talks" in the Auditorium of the Y. W. and Y. M. C. Association parlors. He has taken for his theme "Prayer," and in the course of his "talks" has paid many lovely tributes to the ability of christian women to lift men up. One expression he used during the Thursday's "talk" greatly impressed me. He said: "If the Spirit of Christ dwelt in us it will make us love those whom we cannot like." How many of us need that spirit to help us overlook one another's faults and failings and see only the good.

As a rule, we are not a believer in speculation as a means of earning a fortune, but there are some speculations which are really good. Through the kindness of Rev. Wilbur Chapman, associate-editor of the *Gospel News*, we have bought a small block of shares in the Lead Mine, which so far has proved a paying investment. What the future of the enterprise may be, we do not know, but trust that it may be as bright as the past has been.

Messers. John and Martin Denlinger and Mr. and Mrs. Kulp, all of Witmer, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Purvis at "Archdale Farm."

GERTRUDE M. DOWNEY.

SEA VENTURES.

I stood and watched my ships go out,
Each one by one, unmooring free,
What time the quiet harbor filled
With flood-tide from the sea.

The first that sailed her name was Joy,
She spread a smooth, white, ample sail;
And Eastward drove with bending spars
Before the singing gale.

Another sailed, her name was Hope,
No cargo in her hold she bore;
Thinking to find in Western lands
Of merchandise a store.

The next that sailed, her name was Love,
She showed a red flag at the mast—
A flag as red as blood she showed,
And she sped South right fast.

The last that sailed, her name was Faith;
Slowly she took her passage forth;
Tacked any lay-to; at last she steered
A straight course for the North.

My gallant ships they sailed away
Over the shimmering summer sea,
I stood at watch for many a day—
But one came back to me.

For Joy was caught by Pirate Pain—
Hope ran up a hidden reef—
And Love took fire and foundered fast
In 'whelming seas of Grief.

Faith came at last, stormbeat and torn,
She recompensed me all my loss;
For us a cargo safe she brought
A crown linked to a cross.

From the Cuban Colonist, Nov. '01.

Items of Interest.

EDITED BY R. B. LLOYD, A.B.

Discovery of Elks' Teeth.

The grave of an Indian chief was recently discovered by a naturalist in Idaho, and therein were found 800 teeth of elks. The teeth are in a good state of preservation.

Catching Seals.

Two sealing steamers arrived at St. John's, N. F., March 29th, with nearly 50,000 seals. They reported a total of 238,000 seals for two-thirds of the fleet, so that this year's catch is likely to reach 360,000 seals altogether.

A Happy Family.

Last fall the people of a certain neighborhood in Paris complained of the racket that was constantly kept up at a house in the vicinity. An investigation by the police disclosed the fact that the quarters were occupied by a woman who lived with seventy chickens, thirty pigeons, one goat, four cats, eight dogs, one parrot, and twelve small birds. This seems to be the largest "happy family" on record.

Durability of Cedar.

A striking proof of the lasting qualities of cedar wood has been discovered in the State of Washington. Near Acme is a forest of hemlocks, which has grown up over a buried forest of cedars. It has been found that the trunks of cedar are well preserved, although they have been lying in damp soil for at least 150 years. The rings of growth on the hemlocks show that they have been growing over the cedar for that length of time.

New Shoes for Soldiers.

An inventor has just brought out a novel shoe, to make walking easier, especially among the soldiers on their long marches. It has springs under the heel and sole, which gives comfort and buoyancy to the stride. The invention has been tried successfully by the soldiers at Jefferson barracks. It has not yet been tested on marches of extreme length, however, and if it proves durable, and not liable to get out of order, a great boon to footsore infantrymen will have been discovered.

A Typographical Error.

A society reporter, describing the social festivities following a marriage in high life, wrote that "after enjoying the generous feast, with its profusion of musty old wines, the merry party all filed down stairs and joined the wedding dance." His handwriting was rather blind and this is the way the printer set up the report: "After enjoying the generous feast, with its profusion of musty old wives, the merry party all fell down stairs and spoiled their ready-made pants."

Apples in the United States.

There were no apples in America when it was first settled, but the English brought trees, and they are now plentiful all over the United States. The latest estimate places the total number of apple trees of bearing age in the United States at something over two hundred millions, and these yield annually over one hundred and seventy-five million bushels. Apples produced in the Eastern States are finer in flavor than those from the Western States, though Western apples are larger and better looking.

Vegetable Silk in Paraguay.

Vegetable silk is largely produced by a tree about the size of a chestnut, bearing a boll 4½ inches in diameter and 6 inches long. The silk is exceedingly light, and when the boll is picked to pieces it looks like down, except that it is glossy. Although it can be woven into thread, its chief utility is for stuffing cushions or quilts and similar purposes. It can also be adopted for life-preserving appliances at sea. The characteristic quality is its extreme lightness. These trees abound in Paraguay.

Navesink Highlands Light.

The light in the lighthouse on Navesink Highlands is said to be the most powerful in the world. It throws a flash every five seconds and its illumination of the sea and sky can be seen from a distance of many miles beyond the distinct range of its rays. The glare at twenty miles in clear weather is blinding. One ship captain says he saw the flash seventy-five miles at sea. It is probable, however, that he saw the reflection of the flash on the sky, for the light is 246 feet above the level of the sea, and the horizon is 22½ miles away.

Quicksilver.

Almost 85 per cent. of all the quicksilver consumed in the world is supplied by two mines. One of them is at Almaden in Spain and the other at Idria in Austria. It is found also in Russia, China, Peru, Mexico and California. It is sometimes found pure in very small quantities, but it is usually obtained from an ore called cinnabar which is composed of mercury and sulphur. It is said that the mines of Mexico were discovered by a hunter, who, as he took hold of a shrub in climbing a mountain, tore it up by the roots, and a stream of what he supposed to be liquid silver burst forth. Cinnabar is of a beautiful red color and when sublimed it becomes a brilliant red, and is the so-called vermilion. Mercury is the only metal that is liquid at ordinary temperatures. It freezes or solidifies at about 29½ degrees below zero and then it is malleable like lead. The principal compounds of mercury besides vermilion are corrosive sublimate, a deadly poison, and calomel.

Ant-Warfare.

Speaking of ants, in the *Chautauquan*, Anna B. Comstock says, regarding their bravery and skill in warfare: "The battles are fought by hand-to-hand conflict and only stop when there are no more soldiers left to fight. The most skilled fighters march to battle in a solid column and there the melee resolves itself into a series of duels. Two enemies approaching each other rear on their hind legs, throw acid on each other, and then close in deadly combat, each trying to cut the other in two. Often when two are struggling thus with each other help will come from either side; then there is a trial of strength among many, and an effort to take prisoners. As night falls there is a retreat of the respective armies, but morning finds them ready for battle again. The field becomes strewn with the bodies of the dead and dying. Two enemies are often found clenching in deadly embrace. The ant is the bulldog of the insect world; though torn in twain she never lets go with her jaws. Many an ant victor wears involuntarily all her life as a trophy of her prowess the head of her vanquished enemy, firmly fixed by its jaws to her leg."

The Camel.

Writing in the October *Pearson's* Herbert Vivian gives some interesting facts about the camels of North Africa.

"There is scarcely any food too tough and unpalatable for its digestion," he says. "Indeed, it has become notorious for its habit of feeding on the cactus or prickly pear. It does not choose this food any more than the ass chooses thistles as a delicacy, but people talk of the cactus as camel's food just as we do of thistles for asses."

"A camel's ordinary food, however, consists of bran with the refuse of olives out of which the oil has been extracted. This is spread out for it on a mat. Directly it sees its dinner being brought, it exhibits great excitement, emitting a strange, soft, nasal sound, something between a growl and a very loud purr. It kneels down very deliberately, bringing down the forelegs first and afterwards the hindlegs, and burrows its nose into the mat. A camel is never in a hurry, even for its meals, and each mouthful is chewed over and over again."

"Camels generally go about wearing thick muzzles of dried esparto grass, which is used for all manner of basket making in North Africa, but the muzzles are merely to prevent their nibbling the branches of trees by the way. When they attack people, they generally trample upon them, and the effect of a hard battering with their soft feet is not unlike a tremendous pummeling with boxing-gloves."

"Such violence is, however, quite the exception. As a rule, the camel is obedient, but not intelligent. It soon learns that a tap on its knees is an order to kneel or rise, and it is very accommodating when you want to mount or dismount. But it cannot for an instant be compared to a horse or a dog for its powers of thought."

"Camels never combine among themselves for any purpose whatever; they do not increase their pace in the very least when they are on their way back to their stable; and they have never been known to sham lameness to shirk work. On the other hand, they are models of obstinacy. No power on earth will induce a camel to do anything it considers unfair."

Virtues of Volcanoes.

The crops of the country round Vesuvius were spoiled last Spring by rain charged with hydrochloric acid, says *Pearson's Weekly*. But it is the first time such a thing has happened for more than thirty years, and this very acid in the small amounts which the volcano usually gives off has been largely responsible for the enormous crop which this district usually yields.

The slopes of Mount Vesuvius produce, in fact, nearly treble the crops which other neighboring parts of Italy can be made to yield, and this is only one of a hundred such districts which owe their fertility to the soil being composed of crumbled lava.

Even the dust which volcanoes eject is often extremely valuable to the farmers upon whose land it falls. In 1812 a violent eruption of La Souffriere, the great St. Vincent volcano which has recently given so much trouble, covered the whole of Barbados with some two inches of ashes. At the time Barbados was suffering from a fearful plague of red ants, which rendered some parts of the island almost uninhabitable. The dust absolutely destroyed these pests, and not only that, but doubled the crop of sugar cane the next year. The fertilizing effects of that dust were visible up to the year 1830.

Not even the great rivers of the world can compare in fertilizing powers with volcanic outbursts. Tombora, at its last great eruption, emitted enough dust to have covered the whole of Germany two feet deep, and the dust greatly improved the land it fell upon.

But others besides farmers owe much to the action of volcanoes. Does it occur to you that warfare and sport as practiced during the past three or four centuries would have been impossible but for volcanoes? Gunpowder's most important ingredient is sulphur, and sulphur is purely a volcanic product.

Another most indispensable product of volcanic action is gypsum, better known as plaster of Paris. Sculptors, cast makers and surgeons alike would be lost without this substance. Builders, too, make great use of stones which owe their hardness to having been brought up molten from the depths of the earth by volcanoes. The "tuff" of which Naples is built is an old lava of Vesuvius. Basalt is another volcanic stone.

All those beautiful veined or semi-transparent stones known as chalcidony, prophry and jasper have been formed by heat and thrown up into our reach by volcanoes. Clay has been found turned into jasper simply by the heat of a lava stream which had passed over it. Felspar and hornblende are other well known and valuable volcanic products.

The domestic use of pumice stone is too well known to need description. Pumice is also employed in many of the arts and crafts, for instance, by painters to remove old paint from timber. Hundreds of people gain a livelihood digging pumice from the volcanic district of middle Italy. Mention must also be made of rock crystal, so valuable for fine lenses. This is a sort of by-product of the great volcano factories.

Mr. Rhodes would probably never have been a millionaire but for volcanoes. The great bed of blue clay at Kimberley, from which practically the whole of the world's supply of diamonds is now procured, is nothing but the core of an ancient, worn-out volcano. A diamond is only a bit of carbon which has been crystallized by almost unimaginable heat and pressure. The volcano has done easily what all the art of man can hardly succeed in imitating.

All Sorts.

Mrs. Carrie Nation, the noted Kansas smasher, recently accosted a deaf-mute on the street, while he was smoking a cigarette and treated him to a good lecture—*Eye*.

We have it on good authority that Douglas Tiden, the noted deaf-mute sculptor of California, has contracted for a \$24,000 statue to be put up in San Francisco.

There are 1,380 teachers of the deaf in the United States, only three more than last year. Of these 664 are articulation teachers or teachers of speech, an increase of 23; and 238 are deaf teachers, an increase of 9.—*Kelly Messenger*.

The Howard Investment Company is to send out, from time to time, some very pretty advertising novelties. While their object is, of course, to advertise the Howard Investment Company, the advertising novelties they are to send out are both pretty and useful and will be appreciated by the recipients.

The Presbyterian Messenger for the Deaf, issued monthly by the Society of Deaf Members of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, N. E. Corner Seventy-third street, New York City, is the latest publication for the Deaf. The first number, was issued in February. It is a small affair, but the get up is neat and the contents well selected.

Mr. P. W. Gallaudet, brother of the late Rev. Thomas Gallaudet and Dr. E. M. Gallaudet, of Washington, D. C., died at Stamford, Conn., of dropsy and infirmities due to old age. Mr. Gallaudet was for many years a noted broker, and well known in Wall street to the time of his retirement from active business about nine years ago.—*Mirror*.

Gustave Kegel, a deaf German tailor who has for thirty years made the uniforms for the postal clerks and mail carriers of the city of Dresden, was recently presented with a gold watch, a purse of twenty-five dollars, a beautiful framed portrait of himself and other valuable gifts by the men he has fitted out for the past three decades.—*The Wis. Times*.

Love sweetens labor and labor sweetens life. We are so constituted that the highest enjoyment comes only when our energies are actively employed in some form of labor. Most of us have to labor for bread and we should be thankful for the privilege. If a man does not need to labor to earn food for himself and his family, then let him set himself about some task for the very development that will come to him as the result of labor.—*Selected*.

The Arkansas Optic has found out that the Arkansas School is not the only School for the deaf that owes its origin to a deaf founder. The school was founded by Mr. Joseph Mount. He also founded the Kansas School. The Alabama School was started by Matthew, a deaf gentleman; the Texas School by a deaf person by the name of Clark; the Mississippi School by one Bowie, and the New Mexico School by Mr. Lars M. Larson.

Just before the Spanish-American war the United States gave a large order for range finders that enabled our boys in the navy to make sieves of the Spanish ships. These range finders were made in the celebrated establishment in Alleghany, Pa., under the management of Mr. Frank Ross Gray, a graduate of the Illinois School for the Deaf. The same house has just received another large order for range finders from Uncle Sam. What next?—*New Era*.

Luther Taylor, a deaf-mute, and a member of the New York National League baseball team, recently visited the Kansas School. He says that he will be retained by the club at a higher salary next year. He is considered one of the best pitchers in the league. Hoy, the most noted deaf-mute baseball player, retired from the profession last year, and unlike most professional baseball players, he retired with quite a nice bank account to his credit.—*Fla. Herald*.

Dr. Job Williams, the venerable superintendent of the American School, at Hartford, has been granted a leave of absence for several months, and is already sojourning in Arizona for the benefit of his health. Just before his departure the teachers and pupils, in loving esteem, chipped in and presented him with a beautiful dress suit case and two volumes entitled "History of Literature." Dr. G. O. Fay is temporarily assuming the management of the school.—*Mirror*.

The Illinois Institution reports the largest library, 14,500, volumes; the Western New York Institution stands second, with 8,600 volumes; the New York Institution stands third, with 8,378 volumes; the Pennsylvania Institution fourth with 6,800 volumes; the Columbia Institution, fifth, with 4,600 volumes; the Michigan Institution, sixth, with 4,282 volumes; the Indiana Institution, seventh, with 2,363 volumes; the Maryland Institution, eighth, with 3,185 volumes.—*Kelly Messenger*.

The Ohio Institution ranks first with an enrollment of 605 pupils; the Pennsylvania, second with an enrollment of 562 pupils; and the Illinois School, third with an enrollment of 558 pupils. In the number of teachers the Pennsylvania School ranks first, with 67; Illinois, second, with 51 instructors.

There are 1,380 teachers of the deaf in the United States, only three more than last year. Of these 664 are articulation teachers or teachers of speech, an increase of 23; and 238 are deaf teachers, an increase of 9.—*The New Era*.

There are about 200,000 deaf and dumb in India. About 100 of these are in a school for the deaf. Many of the others, disowned by their parents, are given a refuge and taught with others in the missions of the Holy childhood. All over the East the superstitious natives consider a person who is deaf to be possessed of an evil spirit, and when a loving mother or a doting father discovers they have a mute child they drop it into the gutter, or by other means impress on the mute to go away with his personal devil.—*Catholic Deaf-Mute*.

Miss Barkes had an experience last Tuesday evening that she will not soon forget. She left the institution that evening a little after six o'clock and started by the way of Coal street. At Holland avenue an ugly negro approached her and without saying a word grabbed her chatelan bag. Miss Barker screamed as she realized what he was doing but he succeeded in getting the bag and grabbed for her watch. She made such a desperate resistance that he became frightened and ran, taking the bag and her feather boa with him. The boa he dropped. Miss Barker made a brave fight and she was fortunate to escape as she did. The bag was a valuable one, but fortunately it contained little that would benefit the robber. Footpads have been altogether too numerous of late. It is time the police were doing something when such things occur on the streets in daylight.—*W. Pennsylvanian*.

The New Era, giving a list of deaf men and women who have attained some distinction in art, names C. L. Washburn among them, and says of him, "He pursues art merely for his own pleasure, for he is quite wealthy." Much injustice is done to Mr. Washburn in this statement, for it makes him out to be little better than a dilettanti. The fact is that Mr. Washburn chose art as his profession. What distinction he has gained has been through hard work rather than genius. Because Mr. Washburn happens to be the son of a reputedly wealthy man, there is no reason why he should not have all the credit of the success he has gained by determined perseverance. For years he has worked early and late, striving to raise his standard as an artist. *The New Era* is also in error as regards Mr. Washburn's pecuniary circumstances. He cannot be called "quite wealthy," as he has little more than a competence in his own right, and aside from perseverance, independence is his chief characteristic, which prevents him from depending upon them.—*Minnesota Companion*.

Photo-Engraving at the Manitoba School.

The Silent Echo, of the Winnipeg, Manitoba School for the Deaf, is the latest to use home-made engravings to illustrate its pages, the school having recently introduced photo-engraving as a part of its curriculum. If we mistake not Principal McDermid was once a wood engraver of the old school and is therefore naturally enthusiastic over the value of illustrations as the following clipping would indicate:

SCHOOL, ROOM AIDS.

It is a most excellent thing in a school for the deaf to have a collection of pictures that can be put to practical use in the classes. Better than this, however, is to have the means of making the pictures you desire. The fact that we are able to develop our ideas, stimulates further investigation and may in time lead to some useful devices as practical aids in our work. We have recently adopted a combination method of teaching modern history, geography and language, and one of its best features is the fact that the pupils are captivated with the new idea. If it were not for the engraving process it is probable we would never have developed the idea or even thought of it.

Newspaper work has occupied a prominent place in our two advanced classes for the last two or three years with the object of giving information, teaching language and encouraging a greater interest in historical events. We have found these lessons to be of great value, not alone for these reasons, but for many others. The geographical feature has not been developed as much as desired, owing to the fact that a mere cursory examination of the map has not sufficiently impressed the location of important points on the mind of the pupil. To overcome this weakness we have prepared in our engraving department an outline map of the world for the use of the pupils. Outside of the classroom, either in the reading room or at study, each pupil is expected to read newspapers (we have about a dozen daily papers on file) and cull out the interesting items. Upon entering the classroom in the morning these items are written on the margin of the sheet on which the map is printed and numbered; then the location where the events took place, is marked by a small dot on the map and numbered to correspond with number on the margin. This is all done with in half an hour and corrected in a few moments by the teacher. Twice or three times a week all these items of news are made use of as language exercises, expanding the information gathered some times to the extent of going back to ancient history.

The selection of the items from the daily papers frequently furnishes an event of historical interest; locating the point on the map fixes it permanently and clearly in the mind and the development of the items furnishes a most excellent and useful language exercise.—*Silent Echo*.

Day Schools for the Deaf.

A bill to establish Day Schools for the deaf in towns where there are at least five deaf children was recently introduced in the Washington legislature. The bill carries with it an appropriation of \$150 per pupil.

We trust that the above bill will not pass. It has been found out by practical experience that day schools do not and cannot provide the deaf with as good an education as can be obtained at a State institution. In the day schools the child does not receive the industrial, physical and moral training which he would receive at a state school.

The object of State institutions is to provide the pupil with a thorough English education and to teach him a trade thereby making him self-supporting after leaving school. A day school cannot do this and therefore fails to accomplish what the state requires.—*Rocky Mountain Leader*.

Last week Mr. Yates received a letter from Mr. C. W. Turner, son of Rev. Job Turner, in which he stated his father had been very ill and for a time his life was despaired of. Upon his arrival in Washington City, he was taken to the Columbian University Hospital for treatment, and at the time the letter was written, was somewhat improved. He wished his son to write and thank his friends here for their kindness and consideration during his recent visit and they in turn extend to him their tenderest sympathy, and the earnest hope that his usual health may be restored.—*Optic*.

CONCERNING PROCTOR'S ATTRACTIONS.

To produce for the first time in New York a new play by a well known American author, is quite an important achievement for a stock company; yet it has just been successfully accomplished by Mr. Proctor at his Fifth Avenue Theatre. The play was "A Modern Crusoe," and the author Sidney Rosenfeld, whose fertile pen has turned out many bright comedies, but none, perhaps, more clever or more uniquely novel than this latest one. It was originally written for the late Roland Reed, but his last illness attacked him while he was playing it in Boston, and it never saw the New York footlights until Mr. Proctor purchased the right to produce it here. At the Fifth Avenue it scored an instant success.

The scheme of producing complete plays with strong refined vaudeville between the acts, to avoid the long waits one has to endure in the average theatre, has been worked successfully from the theoretical stage to a now practical form of entertainment. The old idea of producing stock plays has now become passe, and the new form is rapidly becoming popular at all of Mr. Proctor's houses devoted to this idea. The theatre opens say at 1 o'clock. Six acts of vaudeville are presented, and then comes the first act of the play, followed by a good specialty which works before the front curtain and entertains the audience while the stage is being set for the second act. This policy is maintained throughout the play until the fall of the curtain upon the last act of the comedy or drama, whereupon the vaudeville section is put in motion again until the raise of the curtain on the play for the evening performance. Thus it may be seen that if you drop into one of the Proctor houses you are assured of entertainment of the proper sort at any hour of the day between 1 P.M. and 11 P.M.

The East Side's new combination house, Proctor's Fifth-eighth Street Theatre, has jumped into instant and probably permanent popularity since the adoption of the new policy. Even through Holy Week the theatre has been crowded to its fullest capacity, and the audiences, which, by the way, have greatly changed in character, and for the better, have evinced the keenest interest in the weekly changes of bill. An attraction of more than usual note that is booked for an early appearance here is "Under Southern Skies," which has not been seen in New York since its long and successful run at the Manhattan Theatre, with Grace George in the leading role.

The Sunday concerts at F. F. Proctor's four New York playhouses are especially well patronized by out of town visitors to the metropolis on that day. The programmes are invariably refined, while cheerful and bright, and the entertainment is continuous from 2 o'clock in the afternoon until nearly 11 at night. The prices are low, ranging from 15 cents to \$1.00 for the box seats.

It is said that the priests of Egypt never used salt in their food. None of the nomadic tribes of northern Russia and Siberia care for it, nor do the Indians of North America who live by the chase. The need of it seems to be felt only by people and animals that eat vegetable food, and to their health it seems necessary. While cattle, horses, sheep, deer, etc. are very fond of it, the dog, cat, lion, tiger, etc. dislike it and will not touch it in the pure state.

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Matinees daily except
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MANAGEMENT—M. J. DIXON.

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To be followed by "The Jewel of Asia"

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Devoted to MR. KEITH'S original idea of

Never-ending Amusement.

The best entertainers in all lines knock for admission at the door of the Manager of the Keith Circuit. Only the best are engaged because only the best are good enough.

There's no being "too late" or too early at Keith's. There's entertainment all the time.

A blind man can enjoy it from hearing alone; such is the ever present feast of melody.

The constantly recurring pictures illustrating "THE POETRY OF MOTION" in its highest development offers such a feast for the eye that can be deaf to all sounds, and still enjoy it.

The word "Keith" is a synonym for "excellence," and when you pay for entertainment in a theater bearing that name you are sure to get the best possible entertainment that can be provided.

While Mr. Keith's ideas have been extensively copied, none have succeeded in stealing the "standard of Merit" that is coupled with the novelties produced under the Keith banner.

F. F. PROCTOR'S THEATRES.

J. AUSTIN FYNES, GENERAL MANAGER

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Proctor's 23d St. Theatre

West 23d Street, N. Y. City

12:30 TO 10:45 P.M. EVERY DAY

Proctor's Palace

58th St. and 3d Ave., N. Y. City

2 TO 10:45 P.M. DAILY

Proctor's Theatre

Newark, N. J.

TWICE DAILY

Proctor's 125th Street Theatre

2 TO 10:45 P.M. EVERY DAY

Proctor's Theatre,

Albany, N. Y.

2 TO 10:45 P.M. DAILY

Proctor's Theatre

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2 TO 10:45 P.M. DAILY

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Hats and Furnishings and Children's Department with a complete line of Suits, Hats and Caps, Waists, shirts, Stockings, Underwear and neckwear, on the Main Floor.


In the Basement, the Shoe Department for Men and Boys. For Men, the Monarch Pats, the Spring Style, high or low cut, at \$3.50.

Men's big Value Suits for Spring and Summer Wear.

Black Chevots and Worsteds, Blue Serges and Fancy Worsteds and Cassimer.

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